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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 424

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27 May 1983

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH CPI (M) GENERAL SECRETARY

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA)--E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), said here today he expects the restoration of relations between his party and its Chinese counterpart to contribute to the unity of the world communist movement as well as to the peace and stability of the world in general and of Asia in particular.

He said this in an interview with XINHUA before the C.P.I. (M) delegation he is leading left for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as guests of the Workers' Party of Korea at the end of the first stage of their visit to China.

"I also hope the fraternal relations that have been restored between our two parties will help us to improve the relations between our two countries and two peoples," the general secretary said.

The C.P.I. (M) was founded by members of the Indian Communist Party in 1964. During the over 60 years since the Indian Communist Party was established, they have waged arduous revolutionary struggles for "realizing people's democracy and socialist transformations," in India.

They have supported the revolutionary struggles carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and were once on very good terms with the Chinese party.

Namboodiripad was in Beijing in 1956 to attend the Eighth National Congress of the CPC. Recalling his experience on that trip in the interview, he said: "We were highly impressed by the advances the Chinese people had achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party. We were greatly inspired by your victories and we regarded your success and progress as ours."

Relations between the two parties were suspended in 1967 as a result of the unfounded charges laid by the "gang of four" and Kang Sheng and Company against the C.P.I. (M).

"Our present visit is the culmination of a process begun three years ago, for example, informal exchanges for the restoration of relations snapped in 1967," Namboodiripad said. "The happy end of this process will help the normalization of relations between the two countries."

"Relations between the two parties representing the two most populous countries in the world with ancient civilizations are based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference," he said. "This will be a big contribution to the solution of the problem of international communist unity."

Discussing the points of agreement and differences between the two parties, Namboodiripad said: "As was stated in the press release issued after our talks, the two parties 'reaching agreement on many issues, but'--this is the crucial point--'they agreed that differences do not hamper the restoration and expansion of relations.' Life and experience alone will enable us to resolve the remaining differences by strengthening our relations."

Apart from conferring with Chinese leaders, the delegation also toured Beijing, Hangzhou and Shanghai where they saw factories, people's communes, a university and the site of the First National Congress of the CPC.

The Indian Communists had extensive contacts with workers, peasants, cadres, technical and managerial personnel, teachers and students. They also enquired in detail about China's current policies and the growth of industrial and agricultural production, culture, education and science, people's livelihood, party building and political and ideological education.

"Our delegation was highly impressed by the improved living standards of the people in the factories, state farms and production brigades which we visited," the general secretary said about his impressions.

"This has been made possible because of the great increases in production in all enterprises and establishments after the 'leftist' egalitarianism was corrected in accordance with the directives of the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party," Namboodiripad said.

"We had evidence also of the beneficial impact of the restoration of socialist legality following the rectification of 'leftist' deviations in the work of the party organizations and administration," he added.

Discussing the question of learning from other parties' revolutionary experience, the Indian communist leader said that he was greatly interested in the entire experience of the Chinese Communist Party, both positive and negative.

"Of great interest to us is also your efforts to tackle the problem of aging leadership," he said. "Conditions in the two countries being different, we cannot and should not copy what is being done here. But we have to keep it in mind in solving the problems of our revolution."

The general secretary also dealt with the relationship between patriotism and internationalism. He said the proletariat has to rely primarily on its alliance with other democratic forces in the country to play its leading role in completing the democratic revolution and then proceeding to bring about socialist transformations and it is therefore the most consistent patriotic force.

On the other hand, he said, it has to ally itself with the major anti-imperialist forces in the world to oppose the threat of nuclear war and integrate patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

Nambudiripad said he hopes that the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party and the people of China at socialist construction will go on from strength to strength.

CSO: 4000/119

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI SECURITY OFFICIAL ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW061140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 6 (XINHUA)--If Vietnam genuinely wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, it should do so under the supervision of officials of neutral states or U.N. representatives, said Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the Thai National Security Council, the press here reported today.

Prasong said Wednesday that while making a big show of its "partial troop withdrawal," Vietnam has sent one of its main divisions--the 309th Division--to the Pailin area, western Kampuchea, close to Thailand's Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

Speaking on the border situation in Prachin Buri Province, Prasong said Vietnam has claimed that it had pulled its main forces back from the other side of the border. In fact, another Vietnamese main force--the 5th Division--is still stationed on the Kampuchean soil opposite Thailand's Ban Sa-ngae and Nong Sa Me villages of Prachin Buri Province. Hence, he said, Vietnam's claim about troop withdrawal is hardly believable.

He pointed out that Vietnam made this claim on troop withdrawal immediately after the attacks on the Kampuchean refugee camps by Vietnamese troops. Its purpose is to divert attention and cover up its atrocities.

Prasong also pointed out that Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" is purely routine rotation as some of its troops retire every year to be replaced with new recruits.

CSO: 4000/119

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEWS AFGHAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

0900Z 011 Beijing Radio in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] In Afghanistan, Soviet forces are meeting increasingly stiff resistance, with the people of Afghanistan performing many heroic and moving deeds in their struggle for freedom. Radio Beijing correspondents recently visited four wounded freedom fighters who were recovering in hospital in Pakistan. They filed this report, read by (Xiao Yong):

The four freedom fighters from southern Afghanistan were lying in bed in a room of less than 10 square meters. One of them, from (Ramudin), age 55, was in a coma. He was receiving emergency treatment as his uncle, brother and son kept vigil at his bedside. The brother said that (Ramudin) was an experienced driver who had joined the freedom fighters when Soviet troops occupied Afghanistan. He has spent the past 3 years ferrying food and ammunition to the guerrillas, working day and night and enduring many hardships. He had been injured when his truck drove over a mine.

Another wounded was a 70-year-old man named (Fatah Khan). He had part of his right leg amputated. He told Radio Beijing correspondents that after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan he and his family, a total of 21 people, fled to a refugee camp in Pakistan, but later he and his 25-year-old son returned to Afghanistan and joined the guerrillas. They stayed in the mountains during the day and took part in attacks at night. About 2 weeks ago he was hit in the right leg by a shell fragment.

Lying in another bed was (Abdul Khalid), a middle-aged man from Helmand Province, where the fighting has always been fierce. He, too, had a leg injury. He was wounded during fighting in the city of Gereshk, some 100 km west of Qandahar. He said that more than 1,000 enemy soldiers were based in the city and that they didn't dare to leave it. Their ammunition, weapons and food were flown in by helicopters. One day, a group of guerrillas, including (Khalid), launched an attack. They killed three guards and two Soviet soldiers and captured five machineguns. As they continued to advance, a soldier hidden on the roof hurled several hand grenades. (Khalid) and some of his comrades were injured, but they continued fighting and killed the soldier.

He said one of the wounded freedom fighters was a young man called (said Rahim). (youth invalid), he had a leg injury. (Rahim) said that his father was killed recently. As his father lay dying, he had told his son to remember who the killers were and asked him to keep fighting until the enemy was wiped out. (Rahim) told Radio Beijing he was anxious to return to Afghanistan as soon as possible.

As Radio Beijing correspondents left the hospital, the 70-year-old man, (Rahim), grasped their hands and said: The Russians have destroyed my leg but they will never destroy my heart.

01 000/119

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK RECEIVES PAKISTANI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW101457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Phnom Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, May 10 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, received the credentials of Pakistan Ambassador H. E. Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti in Phnom Malai area of Democratic Kampuchea's liberated zone this morning.

Pakistan is the sixth country that has sent its ambassador to present credentials to Democratic Kampuchea.

Samdech and Mrs. Sihanouk and the Pakistan ambassador were accorded a rousing welcome by joyous villagers lining the hilly path leading to the guest house, a newly-built Kampuchean-style wooden house.

The Pakistan ambassador said: "The unusual circumstances of the ceremony today highlight the situation created by foreign military intervention in Kampuchea resulting in the installation of the government in Phnom Penh. That is unacceptable to the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world. My government has continued to extend support to Democratic Kampuchea and has welcomed the establishment of the coalition government of patriotic forces under your royal highness' distinguished leadership." He stressed that Pakistan shared the feeling of the Kampuchean people who are fighting the foreign aggressors. "We believe that peace, progress and stability will prevail in this region and in Afghanistan, and indeed in the world as a whole only when all countries, great and small, can run their own affairs, and choose their own political and economic system without outside intervention or pressure," he added.

In reply Sihanouk said that today's credential-presentation ceremony signified Pakistan's firmer standing by Democratic Kampuchea. Referring to the refugee problem, he said "Why Thailand and Pakistan have so many refugees on their soil is because the two peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan are fighting Soviet and Vietnamese imperialism and colonialism in order to shake off the yoke of these foreign powers." "Our coalition armed forces are increasing in number and in experience. We will do our best to make the Vietnamese

understand that they cannot live at home in Kampuchea and have to pull out of our country." "After the victory," he went on to say, "we will live peacefully and cooperate with our neighbors. This is our policy and philosophy."

Present at the ceremony were Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, Ieng Sary and Chak Saroeun, members of the D.K. Coalition Government.

After the ceremony, the Pakistan ambassador told XINHUA that he was deeply impressed by today's grand ceremony and high morale of the army and people in the liberated zone of Democratic Kampuchea. They were determined to win back their right and regain sovereignty and independence of their state.

CSO: 4000/119

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ATTACKS IN AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, May 5 (XINHUA)--The Afghan freedom fighters launched an attack on the Qandahar airport on April 23, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet-Karmal forces, a press report said here today. The fighting continued from midnight to the early morning in which the freedom fighters used rockets and other modern weapons. Two Karmal soldiers reportedly changed sides and joined the freedom fighters during the fighting. On April 15, the freedom fighters attacked a military convoy near Panjwai in Qandahar. The fighting lasted for many hours during which the freedom fighters captured one anti-aircraft gun, two Kalashnikovs and a quantity of ammunition. They also destroyed an armoured vehicle and a tank. On April 16, the freedom fighters attacked with rockets a military post at Shehr-i-nau in Qandahar city, killing 14 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and destroying a tank. Four freedom fighters were seriously injured in the action. [Text] [OW051151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 5 May 83]

THAI-VIETNAM TALKS--Bangkok, May 10 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that he was ready to visit Hanoi if Vietnamese forces would pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said that he wanted to discuss the Kampuchean problem with Vietnamese leaders. Over the past four years, he said, the Vietnamese military presence and activities in western Kampuchea have seriously threatened Thai lives and property as well as sovereignty in spite of the repeated assurances by Vietnamese leaders about Hanoi's desire for peace. It was reported that Sitthi's proposal calling for a Vietnamese pull back from the border was made to Vietnam in April to put the border out of artillery range. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently expressed welcome to Sitthi's proposal. [Text] [OW101545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 May 83]

CSO: 4000/119

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANGJIAKOU CARRIES OUT PARTY RECTIFICATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Wu Dengyuan [2976 4098 0337], Li Zhixing [2621 1807 2502], and Li Shishi [2621 0013 6018]: "The Zhangjiakou Prefectural Party Committee Carries Out Rectification On Problem-Filled Basic-Level Party Organizations"]

[Text] Starting in the second half of last year, the Zhangjiakou Prefecture party committee dispatched more than 860 leadership and work personnel from concerned departments to carry out rectification efforts in 220 basic-level party organizations which had a considerable number of problems. They took the first step in resolving the conditions of weakness, slackness, paralysis, and semi-paralysis in these party organizations, strengthening their fighting strength.

They adopted the approach of holding party classes and giving training sessions. The documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new party constitution were studied; for party members and basic-level party organizational components they undertook education on the party line, principles and policies and on basic party knowledge. They enabled them, from an ideological point of view, to distinguish right and wrong and to raise their understanding. Originally, the party branch of the Mandetang Brigade in Kangbao County had a considerable number of problems. Five branch members investigated their own errors with regard to the masses, and took the initiative in giving back public money which they had been using. The party branch secretary and brigade chief of Yeji Xinyao Brigade in Huaian County employed collective vehicles and materials in building a house. He used dynamite and explosives belonging to the collective, secretly cut down the brigade's trees, and so forth. During the rectification, he not only undertook an investigation, but also made complete restitution for the collective's property which he had encroached upon. Because of the lack of solidarity in the party branch in Luzitun Brigade in Yangyuan County, no one was attending to work, which resulted in a lack of respect for the public property of the collective. After the rectification, party branch members took the lead in carrying out activities of giving back public property and things that were lost in the past also were returned. Many brigade party branches both carried out rectification and established financial systems. Some redesignated party subcommittees to uphold the system of "three meetings and one lesson"; some established the system of party members relating to households and reporting. They strengthened the ideological construction of basic-level party organizations. During the rectification, with regard to those basic-level party

organization members with a low level of culture, slight ability, or advanced in years and physically weak, on the basis of doing good ideological work, they made the necessary adjustments through re-elections. They elected to the leadership bodies those comrades in the prime of life, who possessed a certain level of culture and knowledge with a strong party spirit and a proper work attitude.

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CSO: 4005/705

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANGPEI COUNTY SENDS CADRES TO WORK AT BASIC-LEVEL UNITS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Gui Xinxi [6311 2450 0823]: "The Zhangpei County Party Committee Selects a Group of Young and Middle-aged Cadres To Work at Basic-Level Units"]

[Text] The Zhangpei County party committee has conscientiously studied a series of statements by central leadership comrades concerning the question of intellectuals; it fully understands the historical position of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and since 1981 has selected altogether 61 outstanding young and middle-aged intellectual cadres to join leadership bodies at the county and commune levels and in county bureaus. Now, in the leadership bodies at the county level there are four graduates of major specialized schools and three from mid-level specialized schools. Following the changes in the composition of county and commune leadership bodies, the average age declined, the structure of knowledge gradually became rational, and the ability for organizational direction increased markedly. Last year, all aspects of work in this county showed considerable improvement, and it entered into the ranks of the advanced counties in Zhangjiakou Prefecture.

In the work of selecting young and middle-aged cadres, the Zhangpei County party committee convened a mobilization rally attended by commune secretaries and cadres at the county bureau level with the purpose of unifying ideological understanding. It put forward concrete demands and mobilized everyone to promote the talented and recommend qualified individuals. Wang Quan [3769 5425], the county party committee secretary, also personally led an investigation committee to go into the basic levels to uncover talent.

The county committee and organization department also paid attention to adopting many approaches in order to fully follow the mass line. It called together many kinds of discussion meetings, took public opinion polls, made direct visits to households, and broadly listened to opinions. With regard to those persons recommended by the masses for selection, the organization department set up a young cadre committee with special responsibility for investigation. In accordance with the cadres' abilities, they were to be boldly promoted and employed. The resolution and respect of the county committee caused the intellectuals in general to experience the warmth of the party. Many comrades who were originally preparing to leave Zhangpei expressed their desire to stay in the outlying mountain districts and to devote their lives to changing the appearance of Zhangpei.

PARTY AND STATE

PLA CONFUSION OVER RIGHT, LEFT MISTAKES VIEWED

0070819 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Some philosophical teaching materials issued by the PLA General Political Department to the units say that those who make rightist mistakes do so mainly because their knowledge falls behind reality and fails to develop as reality develops, and that those who make leftist mistakes are at the other extreme--regarding illusion as truth and deviating from current practices of the great majority of people and from present reality. It is obvious that the teaching materials' definitions of left and right are very clear-cut.

In the past few years, however, certain central leaders, proceeding from personal needs of the moment, have switched back and forth between left and right. As a result, vast numbers of commanders and fighters have been confused on this question. And some people are taking advantage of the masses' confused ideas about this question to achieve selfish ends.

At first, for example, former PLA leaders like comrades Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and so forth were criticized for following a rightist line. But as policies pursued by certain central leaders have become increasingly rightist, Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng and others are now accused of having been ultraleftist.

This is even more true on questions of external relations. In the past, as everyone knows, anyone who proposed solving the Taiwan question by peaceful means was regarded as rightist and counterrevolutionary. Now, however, leading PLA comrades who propose reopening the Fujian Front and do not rule out the possibility of liberating Taiwan by force are treated as if they have run counter to the party's line and policies. In the past, anyone who advocated improving relations with the United States and Japan would most likely have been punished as a rightist, counterrevolutionary and traitor. Now it is exactly the other way around. In the past, our party and government resolutely opposed U.S. imperialism's arming of Japan and Japan's militarization. Now, however, we encourage Japan to arm itself at an accelerated pace and welcome military collaboration between Japan and the United States.

People are at a loss to distinguish between right and wrong, and their ideas about left and right are more confused now than ever.

In fact, if the philosophical teaching materials' definitions are used to judge current foreign policy, it is not difficult to see that it is both leftist and rightist. Its leftist mistake is that it regards illusion as truth and attempts prematurely to realize now an ideal that may be attainable in the future, thus losing sight of present reality. Abolition of the Fujian Front, adoption of the one-track policy of reunifying the motherland by peaceful means, relying on U.S. imperialism to help solve the Taiwan question, and so forth, are all truly leftist mistakes of regarding illusion as truth.

Moreover, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly deceived our country, trampled on agreements and accords between the two countries and applied political and economic pressures on China. However, certain central leaders have turned a blind eye to these harsh realities. They fail to see that now is the time thoroughly to change the policy toward the United States, for otherwise we will have to pay an even higher price. This is precisely as the teaching materials described it: People who make rightist mistakes are mainly those whose knowledge falls behind reality and who fail to modify their knowledge with the development of reality.

In short, to clear up the confusion about left and right among the vast numbers of commanders and fighters, leading comrades--primarily the central leading comrades--should be realistic toward mistakes made by other comrades and certain historic cases in addition to studying the common philosophic teaching materials in depth. They should not define things freely according to the needs of any particular moment.

CSO: 4005/802

PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR LEADING CADRES TO PROMOTE REFORM EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 83 p 1

/Article by Cui Sulan /1508 4790 5695/: "Leading Cadres Should Devote Themselves to Promoting Reforms"/

/Text/ Commenting on two reports prepared by a reporter of this newspaper for internal circulation, Comrade Zhou Zhenxing /0719 2182 5281/, first secretary of the Qingdao Municipal Party Committee, recently called on leading cadres at all levels throughout the city to act as promoters on the forefront of reforms.

Recently, in the course of covering news, the following two things came to the attention of Xu Yangang /6079 0917 0474/, reporter of this newspaper stationed in Qingdao: "a small restaurant in Guxiang village was forced to close down," and "Sifang District bean curd businesses welcomed by the masses were prohibited from setting up stalls in other districts." Later, he reported these two cases in the form of reference material for internal circulation to Comrade Zhou Zhenxing for comment. After reading them, Comrade Zhou Zhenxing has ordered these two reports printed and distributed to responsible comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal government, and various districts along with his own instructions, stating:

Although these two cases appear to be trivial, they are actually matters concerning the party's policies, the principle of providing services for the people, and our work style. Particularly thought-provoking are the following questions: Why, today, there still exist people so unreconciled to the policies of the Central Committee, so unconcerned with the matters of interest to the people, and even so meddlesome to their development? On the contrary, why do they still want to retain the outdated rules and regulations, unenlightened "policies" and other things that are harmful to the people and stick to the old ways of doing things without knowing how to change them? There is only one answer to these questions: under the influence of the erroneous "leftist" ideology, some comrades have lost their sense of the need to serve the people. Actually, problems of this sort are common to various businesses and trades. For this reason, efforts must be made to strengthen ideological education, and to develop campaigns to study and publicize the instructions and policies of the Central Committee. Furthermore, leading comrades of various departments, and units must take the initiative and

steps to seek solutions to those problems of vital interest to the people. Their task is to encourage others to do everything on a solid basis, and to solve practical problems in concrete terms, and to make them understand that a success in solving a small problem is worth more than 1,000 to 10,000 empty words. Isn't it true that we want to get some work done? What does word mean here? It means overcoming difficulties and seeking solutions to problems, including ideological problems. Otherwise, what does work really mean? What else should the leadership do?

Later, at a meeting to which some responsible comrades of various newspapers and news agencies were invited, Comrade Zhou Zhenxing expressed receptiveness to suggestions that have been brought to the attention of the municipal party committee. He also supported and encouraged journalists to take the lead in a series of current reforms, and to make new contributions to the promotion of the development of the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/683

PARTY AND STATE

QINGDAO ELIMINATES 'LEFTIST' IDEOLOGY, BROADENS WORK PROSPECTS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 1

/Article by Cui Sulan /1508 4790 5695/ "Qingdao Continues Its Efforts to Eliminate "leftist" Influence, and Broaden the New Prospect of Work"/

/Text/ Party organizations at all levels throughout Qingdao Municipality have made progress in all fields of work as a result of the conscientious implementation of the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress calling for further efforts to eliminate the "leftist" influence.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Qingdao Municipality has scored great success and achieved remarkable results in eliminating the "leftist" ideology and in bringing order out of chaos. But the "leftist" ideology which dates back to long ago is so deep-rooted that it seems impossible to be eliminated in a short time, particularly those leftist ideas that have made their influence felt in all fields of practical work. For example, the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors have encountered some resistance in the course of enforcing the economic responsibility system, developing the diversified form of the economy, and implementing the policy on intellectuals, thus preventing the structural reform from getting off the ground and various other undertakings from taking a giant step forward. In light of this situation, last November, the Qingdao Municipal Party Committee held an enlarged session proposing that the "leftist" influence must continue to be eliminated as part of a thorough effort to implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, and broaden the new prospect of socialist construction. Leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government and their "subordinate units" have gone down to the lower level units so that they could carry out investigations and study on the one hand, and help them solve practical problems on the other. Party organizations at all levels have also listed the continued efforts in eliminating the "leftist" influence as an important item in their agenda so that they can solve problems by means of presenting facts, reasoning, analysis, and comparison. For example, through the analysis of some actual examples, some comrades have gained a better understanding of the large-scale agricultural contractual and other responsibility systems which were theoretically puzzling to them, and of old conventions that could not be reconciled; they have also achieved a better understanding of the decision to let intellectuals enter the leading

panies. Consequently, some 94 percent of peasants throughout the city have committed themselves to the implementation of the large-scale contractual responsibility system compared with some 70 percent of last November. Meanwhile, more than 100 commercial stores on the financial and trade fronts have also devoted themselves to implementing the economic responsibility system while many retail sales stores have contracted individuals to handle their retail sales. To speed up the development of the diversified form of the economy, the municipal business administration has delegated the power to license industrial commercial stores to branch offices in various districts. Due to the simpler application procedure, and coordination made possible by all authorities concerned, over the past month, some 97 newly approved individual commercial stores have emerged in various districts of the city. Rapid progress has also been made by departments of industry and capital construction in implementing the economic responsibility system. Furthermore, methods and measures have been adopted to overcome problems caused by arrogance, self-complacency, and conservativeness which stand in the way of the broadening of new work prospects.

9574

CSO: 4005/683

PARTY AND STATE

LEADERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES DISCUSS WORK PROSPECTS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 1

/Article by Lu Tong /7627 0681/: "Shandong United Front Work Department Holds Forum for Democratic Parties To Discuss Their Future Work"/

/Text/ On the morning of 24 January, the United Front Work Department of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee held a forum for responsible persons of various democratic parties to study the problem of how to broaden the new prospect of their work.

At the forum, responsible persons of various democratic parties conveyed the guidelines adopted by the meetings of their respective central committees, and discussed plans for carrying out their work in the future. A responsible comrade of the United Front Work Department of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee addressed the forum. In his speech, he emphasized that under the guiding principle of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, mutual trust, and the mutual sharing of the common destiny," all democratic parties must persist in developing their work in a spirit of self-respect, self-reliance, self-determination, and keeping independence in their own hands; they must focus attention on providing advisory services, and running all forms of vocational school training. In the speech, he pointed out that democratic parties are parties full of talented people enjoying a bright future; they must emancipate their minds, and overcome resistance with the daring spirit so that they can make a greater contribution to the four modernizations; active efforts must be made to expand their membership so as to enable them to meet the new challenges that lie ahead.

9574

CSO: 4005/683

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADING MEMBERS

OW030740 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The First Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee held its third meeting this afternoon to elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The meeting was chaired by Chen Minzhi, permanent chairman of the presidium. Wang Zhaoquan, another permanent chairman, presided over the election.

Before the election, the meeting adopted election procedures, formulated in accordance with the CPPCC constitution and Jiangsu's situation, stipulating that a chairman, 13 vice chairmen, a secretary general and 139 Standing Committee members be elected for the current CPPCC committee, that the candidates were to be nominated by the presidium in accordance with consultations among the CPC, various democratic parties and mass organizations and after full discussion among all the CPPCC committee members, and that the election was to be by secret ballot.

Other permanent chairmen of today's meeting were Qian Zhonghan, Wu Yifang, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, Chen Suiheng and Cheng Bingwen.

The following is the namelist of the elected chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee:

Chairman: Qian Zhonghan.

Vice chairmen: Wu Yifang, Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Liao Yunze, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai [1563 1947], Chen Minzhi [7115 2404 0037], Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen and Du Ziwei.

Secretary general: Liang Shangren.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDORSES WORK REPORT

OW042355 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Resolution adopted on 30 April 1983 by the first session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on the government work report]

[Excerpts] The first session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has, after deliberation, approved the government work report delivered by Acting Governor Zhao Zengyi on behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, together with the Sixth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development in Jiangxi and the gist of Jiangxi's 1983 plan for economic and social development.

The session held that the report, delivered by Acting Governor Zhao Zengyi, was in keeping with the guidelines of the central authorities and the actual prevailing conditions in Jiangxi as outlined in the report, in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. It also reported the work of the government elected by the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, affirmed achievements, pointed out existing problems, put forward major tasks for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period in our province, as well as measures for fulfilling these tasks and improving the work of the government. The people's governments at all levels must strive to carry out these tasks and put the measures into effect in an organized way.

The session expressed satisfaction in the work of the government in the past several years, but also noted that some problems exist in our current work; principally, economic results in industrial enterprises have been relatively poor, diversified undertakings in agriculture are not developing fast enough and the work of speeding up the circulation of commodities is not keeping up with the development of the new situation. All this must be energetically solved from now on. The year 1983 is a year of great importance in realizing the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We must, therefore, make sure that all tasks for 1983 are successfully fulfilled. To this end, it is necessary to continually study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth NPC in a deepgoing way and keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically. It is also necessary to implement the principles of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading the national economy and to shift all our economic work in the direction of improving economic results, to bring about a steady, persistent and healthy development in the national economy.

It is essential to emancipate the mind, carry out reform energetically, boldly blaze new trails and make progress. Government organs at all levels must do a good job in structural reform from beginning to end.

The session called on the people throughout the province to unite closely around the CPC Central Committee and, under the leadership of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, enhance their spirit, unite as one, advance courageously, strive to fulfill the various tasks outlined in the 1983 plan, accomplish the Sixth Five-Year Plan victoriously and create an all-round new situation for socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

NEW NEI MONGGOL GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED

OWO30853 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Report by Mao Chunli]

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--In an interview with a XINHUA reporter on 29 April, Bu He (Mongolian nationality), newly elected chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region said: To accelerate the construction of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, it is necessary to act in political unison with the CPC Central Committee and, proceeding from realities, actively and steadily implement the three guiding principles in reform and emphatically grasp the work in these four areas--promoting the unity of nationalities, planting trees and seeding grass, development of resources and intellectual development.

Bu He said: Nei Monggol is a place where the people of Mongolian nationality practice self-government in a national autonomous area. Doing nationalities work well and improving and developing the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among nationalities will ensure victories in all our work and protect the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the consciousness of implementing the party policy on nationalities among large numbers of cadres and the people has been greatly elevated, the idea of "no one can live without the other" among the people of Han nationality and other minorities has taken root deep in the hearts of the people, thus reestablishing a new situation in promoting the unity of nationalities. While treasuring this excellent situation very dearly, we must also fully recognize the protracted and complicated nature of nationalities problems and do nationalities work reasonably and patiently so as to lead the more than 19 million people of all nationalities in the whole region to speedily correct the backward state left over from history and bring Nei Monggol, where national autonomy was established earliest in our country, into the advanced rank in the country.

Bu He pointed out: In both production and construction, Nei Monggol must, proceeding from realities, plant trees and seed grass vigorously and place forestry and animal husbandry production in important strategic positions.

On the subject of concentrating forces to ensure the completion of key state construction projects and other economic work concerning energy and transportation, Bu He pointed out emphatically: Education and science are the weak links in the autonomous region; we must pay attention to them. In the past 30 years or more, a contingent of intellectuals numbering more than 100,000 has taken shape in the autonomous region. The intellectuals have made vital contributions in socialist construction in the autonomous region. In order to create a new situation and to change speedily the economic and cultural backwardness in the autonomous region, it is necessary to thoroughly eliminate the erroneous "left" influence of looking down on knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals and to further implement the intellectuals policy. Government at all levels in the autonomous region must try in every possible way to solve the actual problems facing the intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI CPPCC SESSION ADOPTS RESOLUTION

OW050115 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 83

[Resolution adopted by the First Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee on 1 May 1983]

[Excerpts] The Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee has held its first session in the excellent situation in which the people throughout the province have been conscientiously implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and striving to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Comrade Wu Ping made an opening speech at the session.

The session heard and discussed a report by Acting Governor Zhao Zengyi on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government and the reports on the provincial budget, the final provincial accounts, the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the work of the provincial higher people's court and the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. The session also elected the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC committee.

The session unanimously endorsed Acting Governor Zhao Zengyi's report on the work of the provincial people's government. The session held: Gaining a correct understanding of, and taking a correct attitude towards, knowledge and intellectuals are extremely important questions in socialist modernization. Knowledge is power. The success or failure of the four modernizations depends on whether or not we can grasp modern science and cultural knowledge. Intellectuals, part of the working class, play a particularly important role in the socialist modernization drive. It is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideas and to attach importance in thinking and practice to the role of knowledge and intellectuals.

It is necessary to further do a good job in propaganda towards Taiwan, to give wide publicity to the principles and policies of the party and the state on Taiwan, to increase our contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and with overseas Chinese and to contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the country at an early date.

The session calls on all the members of the provincial CPPCC committee, democratic parties, people's organizations, CPPCC committees at various levels and all their members to resolutely implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, to abide by the new Constitution and to conscientiously follow the new CPPCC Constitution under the leadership of the CPC. It is necessary to further consolidate and fulfill the province's Sixth Five-Year Plan, bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization and accomplishing the three major tasks for the people of our country in the 1980's.

USO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

INNER MONGOLIA ELECTS OQIRHUYAKT VICE CHAIRMAN

OW291954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Hohhot, April 29 (XINHUA)--Oqirhuyakt, a linear descendant of Genghis Khan, was reelected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the people's congress of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region here today at its sixth people's congress.

Prior to 1949, Oqirhuyakt was a patrimonial lord in Inner Mongolia. He is now 83 years old, and 32 generations removed from his famous ancestor.

Oqirhuyakt has also served as chairman of the Inner Mongolian Commission of Nationalities Affairs. He now lives in Hohhot, capital of Inner Mongolia, together with his wife. They have two sons and three daughters.

Before the "Cultural Revolution," Oqirhuyakt and his wife offered sacrifices once each year at the mausoleum of Genghis Khan in southwestern Inner Mongolia. He told XINHUA, "I will go to offer sacrifices there this year if my health is good."

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON IMPROVING LEADERSHIP METHODS

HK111501 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Improve Our Leadership Methods and Raise Our Leadership Level"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great changes have taken place in our province's rural areas due to the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and to the implementation of various rural policies. On the basis of the development of production, the livelihood of the peasants has greatly improved. At present, two changes are taking place in rural areas, that is, the change from the agricultural economy to the commodity economy and the change from traditional agriculture to socialist modernized agriculture with Chinese characteristic. This will provide a firm foundation for the vigorous development of our province's agricultural economy.

The emergence of a new situation in rural areas has put an acute question before party committees at all levels, particularly before prefectural, city and county party committees. This question is that of how to suit our leadership thinking and methods to the new situation, to make them beneficial to developing the new situation and to blazing a new trail in our work in rural areas. We should know that the leadership thinking and methods of party committees at all levels in our province have been raised and improved to varying extents as compared with the past. However, we can still find some factors which are not suited to the developing and changing situation. We should be able to see both progress and problems. Let us give some examples:

It is good that we have basically corrected the past methods of issuing orders from on high, urging the peasants to cultivate and harvest in a hurry, and doing things in a "hue and cry" manner. But the concept of "leaders are servers" has not been consciously established in party committees at all levels. Some party committees have not solved the problems or met the needs urgently put forward by the masses. On the contrary, they are not willing to loosen their grip on matters which they should not personally take charge of. This is the first example.

Undoubtedly, it is a progressive aspect that we have shifted our attention from agricultural afforestation to agricultural diversified management. But we have not paid enough attention to industry, commerce, culture, education, public health, and science and technology. Or we have paid attention only to some aspects to the neglect of others, thus lowering the responsibilities of party committees to the level of functional departments. This is the second example.

It is correct to firmly grasp the work of building material civilization, because it is the foundation for social progress. But some leaders have relaxed and even abandoned leadership in political and ideological work in reform, because they think that building socialist spiritual civilization is a "soft task" and "invisible," and "has intangible results." This is the third example.

It is good that we have corrected the shortcomings of telling lies, boasting, and bragging, and that we have formed the habit of doing a good job in one or two pieces of practical work. But we have not achieved a wide perception of our work and do not have overall plans and a clear aim in our work. We lack the spirit of thinking deeply and planning carefully, which all communists should have. Therefore, some of us think of and grasp only short-term work to the neglect of long-term work; think of and grasp work which can produce immediate results without considering how to lay a foundation for the development of our work in future. This is the fourth example.

It must be affirmed that there has been an initial change for the better in party style and party committee leadership style following the strengthening of the ideological education of party members and cadres and the strengthening of party discipline inspection work. But a small number of party committees are still incompetent and slack. Some leading organs are slack in system and discipline, and let things drift as they will. Some leading cadres are heavily weighed down with selfish ideas and cannot get rid of unhealthy tendencies. Some do not carry out their work profoundly and boldly. They move forward when being pushed and stop when not being pushed. This is the fifth example.

...and so on and so forth.

If leadership methods are not suited to the new situation, a bias and passivity will emerge in work, and our work in various fields will be in confusion and out of balance. We are now bringing about a socialist modernized economy, in which various enterprises, trades, and professions are closely linked, like chains in a large machine. If one of these chains gets loose, the revolution of the machine will be affected. Agriculture is the foundation of industrial development. But in speeding up agricultural modernization, industry is required to provide machinery, energy, chemical fertilizers, and funds for agriculture. At present, there is a great development in rural commodity production. The quantity and variety of commodities exchanged between cities and rural areas have increased by a large margin. In this respect, we must do a good job in commerce. Therefore, paying attention only

to agriculture to the neglect of industry and commerce is a bias in economic work. Take the building of spiritual civilization as an example. Following the improvement of the material life of the peasants, they have eagerly desired to enrich their cultural and spiritual life. If we fail to meet the needs of the peasant masses, feudal and bourgeois influence will occupy their cultural and spiritual life. Therefore, we must bring forward in a timely manner cultural, educational and public health work. We should know that there is a close relationship between the building of material civilization and that of spiritual civilization. If we do not use communist ideology to guide the building of material civilization and the reform in the economic sphere, we will either fail or go astray in our reform. These are new problems party committees at all levels face in the new situation. These new problems cannot be solved by applying old leadership methods. Party committees at all levels must use new leadership methods to solve them.

Ideological methods are the foundation of leadership methods. To work out new leadership methods, we must first establish correct leadership thinking. At present, party committees at all levels, and particularly party committees at the prefectural, city, and county levels, are required to strengthen, in leadership thinking, the idea of paying attention to the overall situation. The idea of paying attention to the overall situation has two meanings: First, it refers to the concept of space, that is, when a party committee considers a problem or does a thing, it must make overall plans and take all factors into consideration. Without this concept, party committees cannot carry out their work in an overall manner. Second, it refers to the concept of time, that is, when a party committee considers a problem or does a thing, it must think deeply and plan carefully and take long-term interests into consideration. Without this concept, party committees cannot have overall planning in their leadership methods. On the contrary, they will carry out their work blindly, pay attention only to immediate interests, and overlook or even harm the long-term aim of modernization. Paying attention to the overall situation does not mean that party committees at all levels should handle major and minor matters indiscriminately. It means that, as the general policymaking organ of a locality, when a party committee considers a problem or does a thing, it must stand higher, have a wiser perception of things, think further, and grasp more profoundly. When taking the first step, it must pay attention to the second step and think of the third step. Only in this way can it lead and healthily develop the four modernizations drive.

The art of leadership is the concrete manifestation of leadership methods. The level of the art of leadership of a leader is related to the level of his knowledge. To raise the art of leadership, it is necessary to energetically study and master knowledge. There are two kinds of knowledge: first, knowledge of social sciences, which refers mainly to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. If we do not understand the basic principles of scientific socialism, we will not be able to hold firm to the socialist road. If we do not understand political economics, we will not be able to lead and organize modernized production. If we do not understand philosophy, we will not be able to handle well the relationship between various things.

we must continue to study well this knowledge. Second, the knowledge of natural science and modern management. To do a good job in leading agricultural work, we must understand botany, biology, cultivation skills and pedology. To do a good job in leading industrial work, we must understand physics, chemistry, mechanics and kinetics. To do a good job in leading commercial work, we must understand commodity knowledge and the law of market circulation. To do a good job in leading educational work, we must understand pedagogy and psychology. These are the kinds of knowledge cadres at all levels basically did not understand. It is necessary for them to study hard from the very beginning by starting with a, b, c. The leading comrades of party committees in particular should study more and understand more. Only when they have knowledge, can they change from being unprofessional into being professional, have a wide perception of things, and broaden their train of thought, and can the art of leadership be raised.

In short, the leadership level plays an important role in determining the quality of work in a unit. The question of leadership methods is a comprehensive question. To improve leadership methods, it is necessary to adopt "comprehensive measures." Party committees at all levels should conscientiously sum up and examine their leadership methods. According to their specific conditions, they should accurately select ways to make a breakthrough in improving their leadership methods, work out measures to carry out an overall improvement, further raise their leadership level, lead the people in a more effective way, and work hard to blaze a new trail in the specialist modernization drive.

QSD: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

SIXTH JIANGXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

00070204 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting this morning.

The meeting heard and approved a report by Governor Zhao Zengyi on the setup of the provincial people's government, proposed appointments, adopted a resolution on a plan for the organizational reform of the provincial people's government, and approved the appointment of Wang Zemin as concurrent secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and other appointments.

Ma Jikong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Yin Junjie, Zheng Xiaoxian and Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and 37 Standing Committee members attended the meeting.

Zhao Zengyi, governor of the provincial people's government; Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, were present as observers.

In his report to the meeting on the setup of the provincial people's government and proposed appointments, Comrade Zhao Zengyi called for making continued efforts to do a good job in the organizational reform of the provincial people's government. In this regard, he set forth the following four requirements:

1. The functions of the commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus under the provincial people's government are being redefined, directors and deputy directors of such units are being readjusted, and the number of personnel for each unit is being determined. This must be done according to the principles of streamlining the administrative structure and cadres becoming more revolutionary, younger in average, better educated, and more professionally competent.

11. It is necessary to make proper arrangements for retired old cadres as well as for those who are going to stay at the second line.

12. It is necessary to institute and improve the responsibility and other systems. Supervision over and criticism of cadres should be strengthened. Cadres' errors should be exposed timely according to the wishes of the people and in their interests. Cadres who are in serious dereliction of duty should be punished or even removed from office according to relevant policies, laws, and decrees. People who are irresponsible and incompetent and who violate the law and discipline must not be allowed to hamper the development of socialist modernization and affect the faith of the people in the socialist system. Only by making conscientious efforts to solve such problems will we be able to serve the people more effectively.

13. It is necessary to effectively strengthen the training of rotational cadres in order to increase their abilities. In the ongoing organizational reform, the number of administrative cadres should be reduced and the number of professional cadres should be increased. Efforts should be made to change the components of the cadre ranks step-by-step.

CSH: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

SIXTH ANHUI CONGRESS ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

010030553 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Public notice issued by the Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] On 29 April 1983, the First Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress elected the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Anhui Provincial Sixth People's Congress. The following is the namelist:

Chairman: Yang Weiping;

Vice Chairmen: Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Cheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan--female, Kang Zhijie, (Bo Weifu), and Cheng Huaizhou.

Members, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

Ma Leting, (Wang Yu), (Wang Houhong), (Wang Zulie), (Zuo Zhen)--female, (Tian Lei), (Tian Lanyu), (Xin Hao), (Xin Tianxu), (Lu Yuping), (Zhu Jiuwang), (Zhu Xiheng)--female, (Liu Yiping), (Liu Helin), (Chang Bangde), (Sun Shu)--female, (Yang Jian), Su Chunlang--female, (Li Yanze), (Li Houping), (Li Jixiang), (Shu Deling), (Wang Qing), (Zhang Yimin), (Zhang Shuhua), (Zhang Xingyuan), (Zhang Zhongjun), (Chen Yongzhen), (Chen Qinian)--female, (Lin Sun), (Cheng Huafu), (Hu Xiangnong), (Hu Zhangrui), (Rong Guanghong), (Zhao Zhushan), (Duan Youyun), (Duan Jinbo), (Qin Guangyu), (Xu Jinlin), (Gao Ruxian), (Gao Siming), (Cao Chuanlin), (Han Ying), (Ceng Shaosheng), (Bao Shifen)--female, (Pei Shangtong), (Zhai Liangjing), and (Deng Yexiang).

CSO: 40054807

PARTY AND STATE

LOCAL CONGRESS PLEDGES VIEWED

OW291352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 29 Apr 83

["News Analysis: China's Local Congresses Pledge To Ensure Key Projects"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Mengyi)--China's provinces and municipalities plan to pool their financial and material resources in order to ensure the construction of the country's key projects in the next three years, while further developing local economy by making full use of their individual strengths.

This intent has been reflected at provincial and municipal congresses which opened recently to discuss local plans for economic and social development.

Setting targets for the next three years is a major task of the local people's congresses. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities where local congresses are in session or closed include Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shandong, Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Fujian and Guangdong.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) for national economic and social development, delivered in November 1982 at the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that concentration on key projects centered on those for energy and transport is the essential basis for vigorous development of the national economy. This call has produced a resonance in the local congresses.

Shanxi Province, China's biggest coal producer, plans to construct and transform 10 railways, six feeder railways and 20 trunk lines connecting coal mines during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. When these are completed, its rail-freight capacity will be increased from the present 80 million to 120 million tons per year.

Twenty-six large and medium-sized projects in Inner Mongolia, involving coal, electricity, petroleum and railways have been listed in the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan. Its Junggar coal field is one of China's five open cut coal mines to be exploited. When the first phase of development is completed, the field will have an annual capacity of 30 million tons.

Shandong Province has appropriated 6.17 billion yuan (about in developing energy, communications and transportation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The money is allocated for 22 projects. By 1985, the province expects to produce 45 million tons of coal and 16.2 million tons of oil annually.

Guangdong Province has slated 1.9 billion yuan for energy and transport.

All these are in keeping with the guideline Premier Zhao Ziyang outlined in his report: pool funds and materials from various quarters for key energy and transport projects.

In the same report, Premier Zhao said that properly utilizing funds also means ensuring investments in technical transformation of existing enterprises. This idea has also been implemented at the local congresses. Various provinces and municipalities have drawn up plans to tackle key problems, designing new products and transforming existing enterprises.

Shanghai, for instance, plans to import some 1,000 items of advanced technology which will be used for transforming small and medium-sized enterprises in the next three years. Hubei will also use foreign fund to transform some 300 key enterprises.

The adoption of these measures should prove to be of great significance in improving China's technical level and promoting the nation's economic performance.

In addition to ensuring the completion of the state's key projects and technical transformations, the local people's congresses stress the superiority of different localities in working out their own programs of development.

Some examples:

--Tianjin will be turned into an economic center in North China and an international port city, with modern transportation and post and telecommunications facilities.

--While striving for comprehensive development of industry, agriculture, education, science and technology and culture, Beijing is to speed up its environmental construction, the treatment of pollution, the development of the tourist industry. New hotels with 5,000 rooms will be put up in the next three years.

--Fujian Province will try to import 500 pieces of advanced equipment during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), aiming at raising the technical level of the province as a whole.

--The urgent task of the Tibet Autonomous Region is to push forward the region's science and technology and economic development. The region's

operating expenses for full-time schools in 1983 will be 51.2 percent above 1982, and the total expenses for spare-time education will reach 11.85 million yuan.

--Zhejiang Province will focus its efforts in developing silk, textile and food industries and handicraft art. At the same time, it will set up a rationally distributed, complete and advanced economic system, by using local economic strength in the Changjiang delta with Shanghai as its center.

CSO: 4000/118

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK061006 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Report: "First Session of Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Victoriously Concludes"]

[Text] The 9-day-long first session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded yesterday afternoon after successfully fulfilling its tasks.

The congress called on workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres throughout the province to shoulder grand tasks, overcome difficulties and confidently strive to achieve the great strategic objective with an unswerving and enterprising revolutionary spirit and to successfully fulfill our province's Sixth Five-Year Plan and the 1983 plan so as to create a new situation in our province's socialist modernization cause.

The congress was full of a warm atmosphere of unity and democracy from beginning to end. With a masters' sense of responsibility, deputies seriously exercised their democratic right and frankly expressed their opinions when discussing and deliberating various congress reports and resolutions. They not only fully affirmed these reports, but also put forward many valuable opinions and proposals. At the congress, various elections were solemnly and seriously carried out by secret ballot according to the relevant provisions of election laws after candidates were named through preliminary elections on the basis of sufficient discussions and consultations between the deputies.

The closing meeting was solemnly held in the Shijiazhuang workers' cultural palace. A total of 1,087 deputies attended the meeting.

Members of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting as observers.

Seated in the front rows of the presidium rostrum were executive chairmen of the presidium: Gao Yang, Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Wang Zhen, Zhao Yimin, Niu Shucui, Wu Qingcheng, Ge Gi, Cao Youmin, Ding Tingxin, Pan Chengxiao, Zhang Da, Geng Changsuo, Zhou Xueao, Yang Dingan, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Du Benjie, and Wang Youhui.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi presided over the closing meeting.

The meeting announced the result of various elections at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress: Huang Hua, Liu Bingyan and 111 other people were elected to be our province's deputies to the Sixth NPC.

Liu Bingyan was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Elected vice chairmen were: Wu Qingcheng, Yue Zongtai, Zhang Zhenchuan, Pan Chengxiao, Ge Qi, Liu Ying, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Yang Dingan, Han Qimin (female), Du Benjie, Ding Tingxin, and Wang Yonhui.

Zhang Shuguang was elected provincial governor of the provincial people's government. Provincial deputy governors elected are: Li Feng, Wang Zuwu, Guo Zhi, Du Jingyi, and Hong Yi.

Zhang Pingdong was elected president of the provincial higher people's court.

Liu Zhiqi was elected chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. According to the PRC organic law of local people's congress and local people's government, the election of the chief procurator of the Hebei people's procuratorate still needs to be reported to the chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate for submission to the NPC Standing Committee for approval.

The congress has also elected presidents of various prefectural intermediate people's courts and chief procurators of various branches of the people's procuratorate.

When election results were announced at the meeting, the audience warmly applauded in congratulation.

The documents adopted by the congress are: The resolution on the report on the Hebei Provincial Sixth Five-Year Plan, the resolution on the report on the 1982 Hebei provincial financial final account and the 1983 financial budget, the resolution on the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress, the resolutions on the work report submitted by the Hebei provincial middle people's court and the Hebei provincial people's procuratorate, the interim provisions on the establishment of subcommittees by the Standing Committee of the Hebei provincial people's congress, and the report on motion examination submitted by the motion examination committee of the first session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress.

The meeting concluded with the playing of the solemn music of the national anthem.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW090625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting in Hefei on 3 May. In line with the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the meeting earnestly discussed the functions of the Standing Committee approved some appointments and studied and decided on the main agenda items for the Standing Committee's second meeting.

Yang Weiping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over and addressed the meeting. First, Comrade Yang Weiping highly appraised the achievements and significance of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. He then said that we must see to it that all fields of work follow the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, bring all positive factors into play and create good conditions for fulfilling our province's Sixth Five-Year Plan and creating a new situation in socialist modernization. He said: We must fully meet the role of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Standing Committees of local people's congresses at all levels are organs of state power at the local level and in working units. Their principal duties and powers of authority are clearly specified in the constitution and local organic laws. Comrade Peng Zhen summarized them into four categories: powers of legislation, decisionmaking, supervision and appointment and removal. The Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress should first of all correctly execute the above-said powers under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee and support the people's creativeness and the provincial people's government's various major reforms adopted for fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Comrade Yang Weiping said in conclusion: In order to satisfactorily exercise the powers of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, it is imperative to strengthen the Standing Committee itself. For this reason, we have to step up our study of the documents of the 12th National CPC Congress, the constitution, local organic laws and other related documents. At the same time, we must study history, philosophy and political economy. We must give full scope to democracy and further cement the revolutionary unity. We must be open and aboveboard, appoint people on their merits and promote cadres according to the requirements

of the four modernizations. We must improve the tasks of handling people's letters and visits, conducting inspections and making investigations and study; keep in close contact with the people's deputies and the masses; and be models in enforcing, obeying and respecting the law and in observing discipline.

Standing Committee members discussed how to implement the various resolutions adopted at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, how to fulfill our province's Sixth Five-Year Plan and how to fully understand the duties and powers of the Standing Committee. They offered many good opinions and proposals.

Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zhoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzhong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan Kang Zhijie and (Zheng Huaizhou) attended the meeting. Su Hua, vice governor, (Wang Chengle), president of the provincial people's higher court, (Wang Wenze), vice chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and responsible comrades of related departments directly under the provincial CPC committee were present as observers.

Acting on Chairman Yang Weiping's proposal, the meeting also decided to appoint (Hu Xianglong) secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

ELIMINATION OF LEFTIST PREJUDICE URGED

SK030911 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Commentator's article entitled: "Further Eliminate 'Leftist' Prejudice"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, party organizations of some localities and departments have vigorously engaged in eliminating the "leftist" influence, recruited excellent intellectuals into the party in a timely manner and solved the long existing problem of intellectuals having difficulty in joining the party.

Taking it all into consideration, the situation in which intellectuals have difficulty in joining the party, has not basically changed. Even intellectuals who are qualified for party membership are rejected. This is unfavorable for further raising the fighting capacity of party organizations or for undertaking the four modernizations.

What are the intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party?

For instance, regardless of the intellectuals' behavior, some people unilaterally put forward that intellectuals with an exploiting class origin cannot join the party ahead of those from workers' and peasants' families. The intellectuals' endeavor to gain professional proficiency and their preoccupation with scientific research are regarded as not socialist-minded or as being divorced from the masses. Bravery in posing different opinions is regarded as conceit, arrogance and defiance of the leadership.

Those who are not good at cunning words are reprimanded for lacking fighting spirit and regarded as benign and uncontentious persons who are indifferent to matters of principle. So far, some people still regard intellectuals as "dissidents" and guard against them.

Under these circumstances, intellectuals are not qualified to receive the honored title of Communist Party member, are rejected from the party and suffer various "trials."

This is remarkably unfair and not in accord with the party policy towards intellectuals.

Lacking education is a "scar" of the times. The prejudice against intellectuals is a blatant act of ignorance. We should take note of the fact that some party members, cadres and people as well as some leading comrades are still prejudiced.

In order to solve this problem, we should learn from the party committee of the Coal Chemical Institute. Party organizations at all levels should not only correct their own ideology but also enthusiastically conduct ideological work among party members, cadres and the masses so as to make intellectuals' specialities, strongpoints and weaknesses known to the public as the party committee of the Coal Chemical Institute has done.

Efforts should be made to analyze intellectuals and not to set excessive demands on them. We should warmly educate and help intellectuals to apply for party membership and recruit those intellectuals who are qualified for party membership.

In this way, party-member intellectuals will not only bring their roles into play, but will also vigorously and happily work together with party organizations to dedicate their wisdom and strength to making the country rich, strong and prosperous. This must be done lest another regretful matter, like Jian Zuying's who was posthumously admitted to the party, should take place.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CLOSES

OW040251 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 8-day First Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress came to a victorious close this afternoon at the Ba Yi Auditorium after successfully completing all of its agenda. The session called on the people throughout the province to closely rally around the CPC Central Committee, work hard with added vigor under the leadership of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, advance in unity and strive to resolutely fulfill all the planned tasks of 1983, successfully accomplish the Sixth Five-Year Plan and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. With great joy, 905 deputies attended the closing session.

All the members of the presidium of the session sat on the rostrum. Sitting in the front row on the rostrum were the permanent chairmen of the presidium including Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Ma Jikong, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, (Wang Zemin), Zhang Yuqin, Xie Xianghua, Xin Junjie, (Zheng Xiaoxian) and (Huang Xiandu). Fu Yutian and Wang Shixian were invited to sit on the rostrum. Presiding at the closing session as observers were the provincial CPPCC committee members attending the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC committee and responsible persons of various departments under the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government.

The closing session unanimously adopted a resolution on the work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, a resolution on approving the final provincial accounts for 1982 and the 1983 Jiangxi provincial budget, a resolution on the work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and a resolution on the work report of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Comrade Wang Shufeng announced the closing of the session.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG PARTY SCHOOL WORK MEETING CONCLUDES

HK300438 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT
29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The second Guangdong provincial party school work conference concluded on 29 April, after 7 days in session. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Ning delivered a summation at the closing session. Chen Yueping, vice chairman of the provincial CPC committee's advisory committee and director of the provincial CPC committee's propaganda department, presided at the meeting.

The meeting held: The Central Committee's decision that party schools should shift their focus from short rotational training to regularized training is a far-sighted strategic principle and a historic turning point in party school work. Apart from being the need of socialist modernization, this is also the urgent desire of the cadres. We must resolutely implement this principle and shift party school work into the track of regularization.

Comrade Wang Ning focused on four issues in his speech: 1) It is necessary to fully understand the importance of strengthening cadre training and regularizing education in party schools; 2) it is necessary to adopt different methods according to different conditions and gradually effect the regularization of party school education in the province; 3) the party committees at all levels must attach importance to solving certain current practical problems in the party schools; 4) it is necessary to tangibly strengthen party committee leadership over the party schools at all levels.

CSO: 4005/802

PARTY AND STATE

JIANG YONGXU DISCRIMINATION CASE SOLVED

HK030754 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 3

[Report: "The Case of Discrimination and Attack Against Jiang Yongxu Has Been Satisfactorily Solved"]

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the case of discrimination and attack against engineer Jiang Yongxu, disclosed in the newspaper, has evoked strong reaction in the community. With the help of the investigation group sent by the provincial CPC committee, the CPC committee of the Hengyang diesel motor repair works, to which Jiang Yongxu belongs, has gradually recognized its mistakes and has made a self-criticism. In drawing a lesson from this case, the Hengyang City CPC committee has also taken their due responsibility and adopted measures to correct the mistake and to facilitate the further implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in the city.

In its self-criticism, the CPC committee of the Hengyang diesel motor repair works said: Pertinent and timely, the criticism in the newspaper has pointed out sharply the serious problems existing in the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in our plant. However, for 2 months after the case was revealed in the newspaper, we refused to take a serious attitude toward the criticism against us by the party newspaper but sought various pretexts to shirk our responsibility, turned a deaf ear to the criticism and went further and further on the wrong way. Later, only after studying over and over Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Marx' death did we begin to recognize our mistake and realize that the case of Comrade Jiang Yongxu being discriminated against and attacked and the policy toward intellectuals being ignored in our plant was by no means an accidental phenomenon. It was due to the following causes:

1. We were deeply affected by "leftist" ideas and did not have a correct understanding of the fundamental importance of the role of the intelligentsia as a component part of the working class and an essential force in our socialist cause. We did not regard the intelligentsia as a reliable force like workers and peasants but, instead, regarded them as the object to "be united with, educated and transformed."

1. With an impure party character, we were affected by selfish ideas and personal considerations. When being criticized by the party newspaper, we refused to accept it on the one hand, and, on the other, feared to be blamed and punished for the case. Our selfish ideas and personal considerations prevented us from taking a practical and realistic attitude in analyzing the case, from confessing our mistake and from examining the implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals and on Overseas Chinese affairs.

2. Being indifferent to intellectuals, we have always kept in our minds a prejudice of "equating the intelligentsia with the bourgeoisie," which hindered us from communicating and making friends with them. We were fed up with Jiang Yongxu's proposals and criticism. We turned a blind eye to many good deeds of hers. Instead, we kept on exaggerating her trivial shortcomings and distorting her image.

3. As the CPC committee was weak in ideological and political work, right practices were not encouraged while evil trends were not resisted.

To handle the case of Comrade Jiang Yongxu, the Hengyang City CPC Committee held standing committee meetings, trying to find out the reason why Jiang Yongxu was discriminated against and attacked and why her problem was ignored for a long period of time. And, particularly after mid-March, when a group headed by the principal responsible person of the city CPC committee went to the plant to which Jiang Yongxu belongs in order to handle the case and exchange views with the intellectuals in the plant, the city CPC committee learned the seriousness of the problem and the profound influence of the "leftist" thinking, and began to realize that more attention should be paid to the serious contempt for and discrimination against intellectuals. Although the city CPC committee had devoted some effort to handling the case of Jiang Yongxu, it failed to get at the core of the problem and to take effective measures, thus aggravating the situation. Moreover, some departments concerned in the city also committed some mistakes with regard to this case. The fact shows that we can never conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals without first clearing away the influence of the "leftist" thinking in ourselves.

Having strengthened its ideological understanding, the city CPC committee has taken the following remedial measures:

1. Conscientiously handle the problems revealed by Comrade Jiang Yongxu. The leading group of the city's office in charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs has undergone consolidation and readjustment, and the members of the leading group were asked to submit written self-criticism. Those cadres of the office in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs who, asking for preferential treatment, traveled to Guilin by train on hard sleepers have made self-criticism, and the leading persons of the office have paid the excessive portion of the train fare. The city women's federation and the General office of the city CPC committee were asked to conscientiously

in experience and submit written self-criticisms. A by-election was held to elect Jiang Yongxu executive member of the committee of the city women's federation. And the city office in charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs and the general office of the city CPC committee have recalled all internal reports and documents which had been issued.

... further clear away the influence of the "leftist" thinking in the whole city. The city CPC committee made a self-criticism at the meeting of the responsible people of grassroots party organizations of the city, and urged the cadres of the city to participate in the discussion on the case of Jiang Yongxu as a step toward deepening their understanding of the position and role of intellectuals.

0001: 4005 807

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS FORUM OF OLD, NEW COMRADES

SK050450 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 4 May, the regional people's government held a forum on cooperation between veteran and new comrades and on the succession of the new to the old. Among the forum participants were the chairman and the former chairman of the regional people's government. The participants pledged to practice what they advocate, to unite as one and to make concerted efforts to fulfill the glorious task of enabling new comrades to work with older comrades and to take over responsibilities from them.

In his speech, Kong Fei, the former chairman of the regional people's government, said: That we veteran comrades retreat to second line posts or are transferred to other posts is a demand of revolution, an inexorable trend; it is fair and reasonable. To achieve success in our party's cause, we, old and new cadres, have a common wish, that is, to elect a leading body that is more revolutionary, younger in average age and more professionally competent. I am very glad to see the new ranks of comrades. These new comrades are very modest and energetic and they respect the old comrades very much. I believe that still greater achievements will be scored in our work so long as we firmly and unswervingly maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee and vigorously and soundly carry out reforms in various fields.

Bu He, chairman of the regional people's government, said in his speech: The fact that the veteran comrades actively and voluntarily retreat to the second line posts or are transferred to other posts has made the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old develop smoothly. We express our deep admiration for the work done by old comrades over the past scores of years. We will learn from the valuable experience of old comrades. The average age of the new leading body is now only 52.2. Being younger in age and insufficient in experience, the new leading body is faced with many problems and arduous tasks. We sincerely hope that the veteran comrades will frequently come to help and supervise us in our work after they have left the government posts and that they will make concerted efforts to build ours into a thriving and prosperous region.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN WEIDA AT FORUM FOR MODEL WORKERS

SK010948 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 May 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a forum of model workers at the Youyi Club to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Model workers and advanced personages from all fronts joyfully gathered under the same roof to hail the festive day. They talked freely about the excellent situation in reform and construction work on all fronts and expressed their determination to win still greater success in industrial and agricultural production and in all other work.

Attending the forum were Chen Weida and Zhang Zaiwang as well as leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee. Also present were responsible comrades of the Tianjin garrison district and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, responsible comrades of the municipal higher people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate, and principal responsible comrades of the departments and committees of the municipal CPC committee and government, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation.

In a speech, Comrade Chen Weida said: To achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century as set forth at the 12th National Party Congress, first, we must attach prime importance to grasping readjustment, especially the restructuring of leading bodies at all levels. Second, we must attend to reforms, especially reform of the economic system. In addition, we must consolidate enterprises, and in particular, conduct technical transformation among outdated enterprises. Attention should be paid to the scientific, cultural and technological education of staff members and workers and to staff training work so as to foster more competent persons and to promote technical progress. Within the next 3 to 5 years, we must strive to enable our industrial production to reach world levels of the late 1970's and of the 1980's.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING HOLDS FORUM ON WORK FOR OLD CADRES

HK040101 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Organization Department held a forum on work concerning old cadres on the afternoon of 21 April with the Old Cadres Administration Bureau [lao Ganbu guanli ju]. The forum was presided over by Ma Yaoji, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC committee and head of the organization department. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered a speech at the forum. Speaking of the tasks ahead, he said: Every level of cadres at their posts must pay full respect to and take good care of the old cadres. They should try their very best to help old cadres solve practical problems and avoid ignoring them once they left their posts. All levels of party committees should let them play their parts and create opportunities for them, for the old cadres are well-experienced, and have capability and have strong desire and spare energy in contribution to the modernization program. It is hoped that the old cadres who have retired will continue to understand new things, keep abreast of new developments, study new problems, and actively suggest ways and means, in order to make contribution to creating a new situation in the capital's modernization.

The organization department of Dongcheng district CPC committee reported at the forum on their experience in organizing old cadres into price inspection teams, service quality inspection teams and old cadres investigation teams. Comrade (Dong Zhian), a retired old cadre from Xicheng District, discussed his practice and experience in organizing sparetime education to train qualified personnel for the modernization program. The party committee of Laixianglou township in Fangshan County, and (Zhang Guoquan), a retired cadre of Pinggu County, made written statements.

CSO: 4005/807

PARTY AND STATE

SCIENCE WORKER'S DIFFICULTY IN ENTERING PARTY RECALLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "It Is Still Difficult for Intellectuals Here to Enter the Party"]

[Text] Zhang Qinwen [1728 3084 2429], an agricultural science worker working for the agricultural committee of Shanxi Province, is of good character, an assiduous worker, and extremely accomplished in his field. This is publicly acknowledged by comrades who know him well. Beginning in December 1979, Zhang Qinwen, filled with enthusiasm, many times handed in his party application form to the agricultural committee organization's party branch, and yet every time was given the cold shoulder. Please look at the facts:

In November 1979, Zhang Qinwen was assigned from the Youyu County Forestry Office to work at the provincial agriculture committee. On December 29 of the same year, the party branch of the Youyu County Forestry Office sent the provincial agricultural committee an appraisal of Zhang Qinwen's party application form, the documents pertaining to the investigation of his family and social connections, as well as his personal character, along with a letter introducing him, in which they said "Comrade Zhang Qinwen is a very capable, very accomplished comrade of very good character, and we consider that he is already qualified to be a Communist Party member."

In April, 1980 Zhang Qinwen filled out his second party application form.

On May 21, 1980 Guo Limin [6753 4539 3046], head of the party group of the Office of State Commission on Agricultural Zoning wrote a formal report to the agricultural committee organization's party branch, saying that Zhang Qinwen's family and social connections had already been investigated satisfactorily, and that he hoped the party branch would investigate the question of Zhang's entering the party.

On May 28, 1981 Zhang Qinwen filled out his third party application form. That June, the party group of the agricultural administrative district office of the agricultural committee discussed the matter, agreed to accept Zhang Qinwen into the party and, moreover, wrote in their report to the party branch that: "Comrade Zhang Qinwen, since the party's Third Plenum, has been filled with spirit, full of confidence in our country's agricultural modernization;

has been actively engaged in scientific activities of all sorts; has produced articles and excellent ideas; and has made a considerable contribution to the building of the four modernizations. We suggest that he be recruited to be a member of our party as soon as possible."

On May 12, 1982 Zhang Qinwen filled out his fourth party application form, and sent it directly to the agricultural committee's party group. The five members of the agricultural committee's party group all wrote comments on his application form, and signed their names. Some commented "Request that the relevant subsidiary party branch investigate and resolve"; and some commented "Suggest the branch committee investigate this matter satisfactorily and get it over with." Yet of when the matter was "investigated," who did the "investigating," or how it was to be "resolved" after the form was passed back and forth there was never any news.

This reporter had examined the records of the agricultural committee organization party branch committee meetings. Prior to June 1982, the Party Branch Committee had never studied Zhang's case. It had never sought the masses' opinion of Zhang; and nobody from the Party Branch had ever formally talked to Zhang. Up to 14 September 1982, there was written in Party Branch Deputy Secretary, Zhuang Daji's record book on party member development the statement: "To clarify the situation, unit and team leaders studied the situation once." According to Zhuang Daji, "These words were referring to Zhang Quiwen's application." Zhuang Daji also said to me, "In the past, the case of Zhang Qinwen would not even get on the party branch meeting agenda, to say nothing of the possibility of his being admitted to the party."

In this investigation, I realized that the "left" pernicious influence still is in existence in the Shanxi Provincial Agricultural Party Committee. Some said: "A person like Zhang Qinwen does not meet the requirement for party membership." The reason is that he was a "rightist," his "social connections are complicated." Zhang's over 30 years of dedication to the party and his contributions of scientific [gap here] research in agriculture and his eagerness to be accepted politically were totally ignored. No wonder some party members said "Zhang Qinwen is first of all not capable of resorting to boasting and flattery; second, is not capable of fawning on people; and third, is not capable of biding his time by merely 'picking his ears.' He only knows that, burying himself in scientific research as he does, it is extremely difficult to join the party." Another person, after the provincial committee had time and again urged the agricultural committee organization to discuss the question of Zhang Qinwen's entering the party, finally said "The provincial committee is doing the urging; let the provincial committee then recruit him." After the people who had originally served as secretary and deputy secretary of the agricultural committee organization's party branch were transferred elsewhere, one or two of the leaders were not democratically elected by the party members. In 1978 the committee assigned Zhaung Daji [1728 1129 1015], head of the administrative office, to take on the post of deputy secretary, and from that time until now a reelection has not been held. The democratic life within the party was not normal. One or two of the leaders of the party branch, with regard to comrades seeking to join the party, went running around to help those who were "intimates," even though they were lacking in other qualifications, and made difficulties for those who were not "intimates" even though their qualifications were very good.

Zhang Qinwen joined the Communist Youth League at the age of 15, and from middle school to university consistently served as Youth League cadre or student organization cadre. Beginning in 1954 he brought up the idea of applying to join the party. In 1957 Zhang Qinwen was wrongly classified as a rightist, and was assigned to work at the Youyu County Forestry Office, Shanxi Province. Under those adverse circumstances he nevertheless worked eagerly, running all over the mountain slopes, ravines, and hollows of Youyu County, and wrote the articles "The Natural Geography of Youyu County" and "Investigative Report on the Benefits of Planting Trees and Building Forests in Youyu County." In March 1979 Zhang Qinwen wrote and published an article entitled "A Study of Agricultural Engineering/Farming," which was praised by the famous scientist comrade Qian Xuesen [6929 1331 2773]. Comrade Qian Xuesen said: "This is a manifesto that inspires one's heart. To make of modern agriculture a kind of systematic engineering--systematic agricultural engineering--is comrade Zhang Qinwen's suggestion, and I consider that this suggestion is very good, and worthy of support." In November 1980, Zhang Qinwen wrote the article "A Probe into the Particularities of the Various Branches of Study Involved in Agricultural Engineering," and was also elected a member of the Chinese Systematic Engineering Association. In August 1981, Zhang Qinwen published the article "Strategies for Engaging in Agriculture on Organic Dryland," which elicited an immense response and was reprinted in 18 newspapers and periodicals throughout the country. In December 1982, Zhang Qinwen was hired to be a research fellow of the Chinese Rural Development Center.

The cold treatment he received politically caused Zhang Qinwen to feel that there was a great pressure on him, and even before then he had had the intention of leaving Shanxi. When this reporter asked him about his mood at the time, he said "Though I was born in Shanghai, nevertheless Shanxi, especially the mountainous area in the northwestern part of the province, is actually my real home. My academic accomplishments are all rooted there. How can I leave these mountains and ravines that are so bound up with the joys and sorrows of my life?" In October 1982, Zhang Qinwen filled out a party application form for the fifth time, and give it to comrade Huo Fan [7202 3131] former vice provincial governor and standing committee member of the CPC Shanxi Provincial Committee.

Comrade Huo Fan, after reading Zhang Qinwen's party application form, immediately wrote a letter to comrade Yan Jiade [7051 1367 1795], member and deputy director of the agricultural committee's party group, to the effect that: "I do not know this comrade at all, but according to reports I have heard he is a good worker, has accomplished a lot academically, and is an outstanding example among middle-aged and young intellectuals. Absorbing this kind of comrade into the party is consistent with the party's policy on intellectuals." Comrade Huo Fan also took material relating to Zhang Qinwen and sent it to Province Governor Luo Gueibo [5012 6311 3134] and former secretary of the provincial standing committee Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], along with a letter saying "To judge from these materials, he really is an outstanding scientific worker and, moreover, has already produced good results. Such a comrade as this, even until now, has not been able to join the party (though he has been applying for many years), and neither has he been recognized as the high-class

engagement in scientific work. Regarding this kind of talented intellectual, the circumstance is, I fear, quite representative of our province. I suggest that the province committee should deal with this matter directly, and make an example of it, so as to promote the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals."

This problem that had dragged on for many years, on being inquired into directly by important leading comrades of the provincial committee, finally took a turn for the better. On January 4, 1983 former Provincial Committee Secretary Wang Tingdong [3/69 1656 2767] convened a meeting of responsible members of the relevant departments of the provincial committee's organizational branch, agricultural committee, and science committee, and pointed out that Zhang Qinwen had been applying to join the party for many years, and if he met the conditions for party membership he should have been admitted into the party. If he still had not met the conditions for party membership, then whatever deficiencies he had should have been pointed out to him, he should have been offered assistance in overcoming them, and in any case the matter could not be allowed to drag on any longer. As for the question of Zhang Qinwen being allowed to function as a high ranking engineer, I suggest that the agriculture committee's examination and appraisal committee discuss the matter as soon as possible. Wang Tingdong also asked the organizational committee to consider, in the course of the organizational reforms now under way, to be bold in selecting comrades like Zhang Qinwen for appointment to undertake appropriate leadership work, in order to bring their abilities into full play.

Under the supervision and urging of leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial Committee, the agricultural committee organization's party branch in the last third of March convened a large meeting of party members to discuss the question of Zhang Qinwen joining the party. At the meeting, the overwhelming majority of party members agreed to accept Zhang Qinwen into the party. The party branch has already submitted the report to the provincial party committee for examination and approval. And the provincial committee's organizational branch has made a thorough investigation of Zhang Qinwen's entire case.

963.

CSU: 1055/201

PARTY AND STATE

ADMITTING INTELLECTUALS INTO SHANXI PARTY DISCUSSED

SK041150 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Hu Xiaoqin [5170 2556 3830]: "Earnestly Do a Good Job in Recruiting Party Members From Intellectuals"]

[Excerpts] Attaching importance to knowledge and giving full play to the role of intellectuals are the key to our fulfillment of socialist modernization. Likewise, earnestly recruiting party members from intellectuals and vigorously admitting fine intellectuals into the party have become an important indicator for the prosperity of the party's cause.

1. Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in his report at the 12th National Party Congress: "In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must lay special stress on the role of the intellectuals, improve the work of ideological and political education among them to suit their special characteristics, and actively recruit into the party intellectuals who are qualified for membership." The Shanxi provincial party committee, in transmitting a report of its organization department on opinions on recruiting party members among intellectuals in 1982, stressed that in the new historical period it is imperative to fully encourage and give full play to the role of intellectuals and that party committees at all levels should attach great importance to and strengthen the work of recruiting party members among intellectuals.

As far as our province is concerned, the work of recruiting party members among intellectuals, like other work, has many problems because of the prolonged influence of the "left" ideology, particularly the disasters created by the 10-year internal disorder. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels across the province have made ceaseless efforts to free themselves from the shackles of the "left" ideology. As a result, they have gradually eliminated the long-standing erroneous ideas of despising and discriminating against intellectuals, earnestly implemented the policy on intellectuals, reversed and corrected a great number of unjust, framed-up and wrong cases and acquired new understanding of the work of recruiting party members from intellectuals. Many organizations have persistently set aright things concerning party building, eliminated the influence of the "left" ideology, strengthened leadership, conducted conscientious training, upheld the requirements and thus admitted a group of fine intellectuals into the party.

and technical personnel, our province has recruited into the party more than 10,000 professional and technical personnel of various levels in the trades. Among the newly recruited party members, professional and technical personnel have accounted for a higher and higher percentage over the past few years: 1.5 percent in 1978; 14.5 percent in 1979; and 24.3 percent in 1981. Now in our province, some 51,000 intellectuals have joined the party, amounting to 22 percent of the total number of intellectuals.

2. Although we have done a great amount of work and scored some achievement in recruiting party members from intellectuals, we still have many problems when we measure ourselves against the development of the situation and the requirements of the party Central Committee. At present, the biggest problem is that not all our comrades have a correct and profound understanding of this major issue concerning the success and failure of modernization and concerning the prosperity of the party cause. Therefore, a phenomenon described by Comrade Chen Yun as early as 1981 as "intellectuals' requests for party membership are often rejected" still exists in our party. In particular, the problem that middle-aged intellectuals face of "difficult to join the party" has not been properly solved. Major manifestations of the problems are as follows:

First, the attitude of despising knowledge and intellectuals existing in our party because of the influence of the "left" ideology is far from being eliminated. In dealing with requests for party membership, some comrades separated intellectuals from other comrades without treating them equally according to party regulations. They onesidedly stressed the intellectuals' problems in family origin and social relations; their less active activities resulting from their devotion to their professional work; their "otherworldly" attitude because of their seriousness in upholding correct opinions and conducting criticism; the jealousy of and slanders against them because of their professional achievements; and so on. This showed that some of our comrades could not realistically analyze the characteristics of intellectuals and their strong points and shortcomings. They explained the difficult situation from a onesided view and demanded perfection and set unreal requirements for intellectuals, thus always having doubts and misgivings as to the work of recruiting party members from intellectuals and insisting on "protracted" tests the intellectuals should pass. As a result, in the actual work, the tests became "longer, longer and longer without end," and some of our fine intellectuals, unable to wait for their wish during their lifetime, were admitted into the party posthumously. This was really a very regrettable matter in our organizational work.

Second, the fact that a large number of middle-aged intellectuals who had applied for party membership long ago were still barred from the party was due to the fact that the problems existing in our organizational departments were still serious. Many of our middle-aged intellectuals had already applied for party membership in the early 1950's or 1960's when they were studying in the Soviet Union or in other countries and were willing to have their names taken out of the party. Some have even returned to our country and contributed to the socialist cause, but their party status was not rectified and they were still barred from the party.

In the past, for instance when they were suffering injustices, they sincerely concentrated their efforts on their professional study. When their wrongs were corrected, they still took as their political to be true communist leaders. However, in dealing with such loyal, good comrades who suffered injustices but bore no resentment, a few people stressed these comrades' so-called problems; some party organizations of the units these comrades belonged to, being "party organizations that do not administer party affairs," could not study or include their problems in the agenda, or turned the plans for recruiting party members into "quotas," exercised over-rightful control over them to prevent them from excelling. Therefore, many times middle-aged intellectuals who actually measured up to the requirements of party membership have still been barred from the party. In one sense, this is a serious dereliction of our organizational departments.

Third, due to lack of study, low level of awareness, selfish ideas or personal feelings, some comrades in charge of the party's grassroots work showed no vigor or concern for the work of recruiting intellectuals into the party, underestimated or gave no serious consideration to this work. Measuring intellectuals' worth by their own bushel, these comrades were short-sighted and prejudiced, frowned upon anything the intellectuals did or over-emphasized from a one-sided view one thing they were not satisfied with. They did not understand and had numerous doubts and misgivings on the party's policy of recruiting party members from intellectuals, were hesitant and reluctant in implementing the policy and resorted to the old ways of treating intellectuals. If the localities and units that have such comrades do not educate them to enhance their understanding and correct their attitude, recruiting party members among intellectuals will become an empty talk. These problems should be conscientiously solved in the course of consolidating the party's grassroots organizations.

3. For the sake of the great undertaking that carries forward the revolutionary cause and [word indistinct] ahead into the future and in order to give better play to the role of party organizations in guaranteeing and promoting the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, party committees at all levels throughout the province, particularly party organizations at colleges and universities, primary and middle schools that have large staffs, and scientific research, culture, public health, press and publishing departments that have comparatively more intellectuals, should follow the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress, adopt measures, strengthen leadership and, in accordance with the regulations of the new party constitution, earnestly do a good job in recruiting party members among intellectuals, especially middle-aged ones.

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PARTIAL COPY

XIONG QINGQUAN ON ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

1980/03/29 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] In order to celebrate May 1st, International Labor Day, yesterday the provincial federation of trade unions held a forum of labor models and advanced workers, in which Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave an important speech entitled: The Working Class Should Cherish Its Own Intellectuals. Of the labor models and advanced workers who participated in the forum, more than 50 percent were representatives of intellectuals. In their speeches, they time and again expressed their gratitude to the party for its concern for intellectuals and their desire to fully display their professional skill and strive to do their jobs well together with the masses of workers.

Li Qingquan, a senior engineer in the Changsha Ferrous Minerals Mining Design Institute, who had been awarded the title of a national labor model; and Lin Jiajun, deputy general engineer in the provincial electric power inspection and design institute, said that our intellectuals should also continuously renew their knowledge and manage to study while working all their lives and continuously strive to make new contributions. They also put forward the proposals, in the light of the shortage of successors to old intellectuals in their units, that a number of young model workers be selected to engage in advanced study in higher education institutes and that the relevant departments establish a self-study examination committee to solve the problems related to the acquisition of qualifications of self-study personnel.

After hearing the speeches of the representatives, Comrade Xiong Qingquan gave the speech entitled: The Working Class Should Cherish Its Own Intellectuals. He said the reason the working class should cherish its own intellectuals is first because the intellectuals are a part of the working class, and, moreover, the part that has a mastery of modern cultural and scientific knowledge and the educated part of the working class. Like workers and peasants, the intellectuals love their motherland, the party and socialism. Workers and peasants, then, are the force that we rely on to achieve the four modernizations.

... pointed out that in the past, because we wrongly
... our intellectuals, we have inflicted many
... intellectuals. Now we must conscientiously implement our
... intellectuals. In so doing, we should stress actual
... efforts to actually implement the policies. We
... our leading groups in the light of the requirements of
... organizations and promote to leading posts the young and middle-
... intellectuals who are both competent and virtuous in order to more
... consolidate the achievements in the implementation of the
... intellectuals.

... concluded by pointing out that knowledge stemmed
... and had to be applied to serve our practice. This requires
... to satisfactorily combine with the masses of workers
... path of combining with the workers. They should help
... workers and peasants to increase their cultural knowledge.
... intellectuals and the masses of workers and peasants have
... organic integrated contingent can the working class have
... strength and can our cause have a magnificent prospect.

INTELLECTUAL ASSIGNED LEADERSHIP POSTS IN MINERAL PREFECTURE

Shijiazhuang 1971 5146 in Chinese 16 Mar 51

Article by: Li Baoyuan [0071 0202 1639], Li Chang [12421 2606 0515], Wang Fushan [1706 0008 1311], and Zhang Guangyu [1128 1339 7183]: "A Group of Middle-level and Young Intellectuals Take On Leadership Positions in Xingtai Prefecture"

Excerpt: Xingtai Prefecture is actively selecting outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals to take part in leadership bodies. By 9 March, the first group of outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals numbered 198 persons, and they had already entered leadership positions. Among this group of cadres, 126 were graduates of major specialized schools and 36 were graduates of middle-level specialized schools; there were 14 persons under the age of 30, 46 persons between the ages of 30 and 40, and 78 persons above the age of 40. It was pointed out that this selected group of cadres was supported by the masses; the leadership was qualified, and the veteran cadres had confidence in them. The work must be carried out with confidence in its selection and training, liberated it from the influence of the "leftist" influence, and under-stand the reform with regard to the mass movement.

1. The system of relying solely on recommendations through the single channel of the cadre's leadership was changed to multi-channel recommendations. The prefectural party committee expanded the channels for recommendations, interacting the leadership with the masses, and determining the names to be put forward by the leadership on the basis of mass recommendations and voluntary recommendations of the individuals themselves. They expanded their field of selection and widened the selection base. Right cadres selected by the party, youth, and other organizations, the organization section, the subordinate party committee, the youth work bureau, and other organizations. 2. The party committee must not be satisfied with being offered an individual's recommendation by the leadership. It must also take the people's opinion when selecting the leadership. The party committee also diagnosed the masses' things. In this way did these several hundred selected individuals. The prefectural party committee also diagnosed the masses' things. Of the 12 cadres selected at the prefectural level, 10 were selected on the basis of individual applications, and 2 were selected by the masses. The prefectural party committee had been studying the masses' things. The prefectural party committee had been studying the masses' things. The prefectural party committee had been studying the masses' things. If the leadership had been studying the masses' things, talent will be selected.

10. It is not necessary to investigate if a person is "discovered" by the person-by-person investigation and strict screening. The prefectural party committee took more than 20 of its cadres to form eight investigation teams, which were to go deeply into the concerned units and, along with the local-level party organizations, undertake investigations, on a person-by-person basis, of the 430 odd persons selected by the prefecture.

11. The approach of reviewing qualifications but arranging by age was changed so that all talented persons who passed the examination could be selected. In the past, at this time, the prefectural party committee smashed the old restrictions of not selecting individuals because they lack seniority, do not hold a certain post, or do not belong to the party. This enabled a number of young, talented cadres with sound education and in the prime of life, along with other cadres, to take up leadership positions.

12. The approach of departing one administrative organ and entering another was changed to departing an organ and going to the front line. Of the 23 cadres selected at the prefectural level by the prefectural party committee to go to the county level to take up positions, apart from the five who went into industry, the remaining 18 all took jobs in communes where they would be tempered. Zhuo Ji [0719 1015], secretary of the prefectural committee, said: "There are two purposes in allowing new cadres to go to the basic levels to work and be tempered: one is to have them do good work; and the second is develop their ability. The latter is even more important than the former. They should go to the front line and among the masses; they should go to the tough, difficult places to be tempered. In nests of contradictions they will have successes and defeats; and it is only by gaining experiences with the right way and the wrong way that their abilities will rapidly develop. To do this is a requirement of the four modernizations and is suitable to the need for overall reform. It is a requirement for the cadres themselves to give up the methods of the past. It is also the proper path that must be followed for training our successors in this new historical period."

BRIEFS

TIANTIN PUBLIC SECURITY--The municipal public security bureau recently issued a circular urging public security organs at all levels to take effective measures to improve public security and order at streetcar and bus stations. The circular points out: Public security and order at streetcar and bus stations are not stable enough. Public security organs should pay close attention to such cases as when criminals (Zeng Fuyou) and (Shi Shougang) committed armed robbery and insulted women on 4 March. The circular urges all public security organs to give wide publicity to the legal system and educate the masses to abide by the law and discipline, to struggle against crimes bravely and to vigorously assist public security departments and transport departments in maintaining the public security and order of streetcar and bus stations. [Excerpt] [SK291102 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Apr 83]

HENAN GOVERNOR--Zhengzhou, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The first session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress, which closed today, announced that Zhao Wentu has been elected chairman and Zhang Shude, Liu Mingbang, Li Fudu, Ma Ruihua [7456 3843 5478], Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peiyun, and Fan Lian elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session also announced that it was decided through election that He Zhukang be governor and Yue Xiaoxia, Hu Tingji [5170 1694 4480], Yan Jimin and Ji Hanxing be vice governors. He Zhukang is now 51 years of age. He graduated from the China People's University and the Moscow Economic Institute. He held various posts such as the head of the Henan Provincial Planning Commission, vice governor and acting governor of Henan. [Text] [OW010733 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 29 Apr 83]

REFORM POLICY--The party central leadership has repeatedly stressed that leading organs must take the lead in reforms. The Shantou Prefectural Department of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Industry bases itself on reality and adjusts its work to the needs of grassroots units and production development, actively establishing many economic combination bodies so as to speed up the exploitation and utilization of natural resources. Its orientation is correct; its practices are desirable; and it has achieved satisfactory results. This spirit of daring to carry out reforms and to blaze new trails is worthy of encouragement and recommendation. It is our

hope that all state organs which have appropriate conditions should work like the Shantou water and electricity department, proceeding from their own reality, boldly carrying out reforms and creating more successful experience. [Text] [HK271503 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 83]

GUANGZHOU ACTING MAYOR--The 7th Guangzhou City People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 12th meeting on 27 April. The meeting decided that Comrade Ye Xuanping should be acting mayor of Guangzhou. Mayor Liang Jingguang was elected governor of Guangdong at the first session of the sixth Provincial People's Congress and will no longer function as mayor of Guangzhou. In accordance with the provisions of clause 7 of Article 28 of the PRC organic law on local people's congress Standing Committees and people's governments, the Guangzhou City CPC Committee proposed on 26 April, after consultation with democratic parties and non-party patriotic persons, that Comrade Ye Xuanping be acting mayor of Guangzhou, and asked the city people's congress Standing Committee to deliberate and decide on the matter. At the meeting on the afternoon of 27 April, after serious deliberation by the participants, the meeting decided that Comrade Ye Xuanping should be acting mayor of Guangzhou and that Comrade Liang Jingguang be relieved of his post as mayor of the city. [Text] [HK271502 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 Apr 83]

TIENJIN 4 MAY FORUM--Yesterday afternoon the [words indistinct] club regaled with cheers and songs. The Tianjin Municipal Party Committee invited 300-odd young model workers and new-long-march shock workers from all fronts of the municipality, outstanding young pioneer instructors, top students and young representatives who had scored remarkable achievements in [words indistinct] and science and technology to a forum to mark the 40th anniversary of the great 4 May Movement. Attending the forum were Comrades of the municipal party committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, various departments of the municipal party committee and government, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation. Zhao Yaomin, secretary of the municipal CYL committee, presided over the forum. Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke at the forum. He reviewed the brilliant course our party had traversed in leading the people throughout the country to destroy the old world and to build the new. He also expounded the historical tasks of the younger generation in the great chuche cause to build a powerful, modern socialist state. Comrade Chen Weida urged the masses of young people to conscientiously and painstakingly study scientific and general knowledge and to build the country and strive to fulfill their glorious tasks entrusted by history and to build our country into a powerful, modern socialist state. [Excerpts] [SK040717 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 May 83]

JIANGXI DEPUTIES ELECTED--Nanchang, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The first session of the sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress announced yesterday that 100 deputies and 82 others had been elected deputies of Jiangxi Province to attend the Sixth National People's Congress. [Text] [OW022331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 30 Apr 83]

FIFTH JIANGXI CPPCC--The Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee held its first meeting this afternoon. Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were 86 standing committee members including He Shikun, Lu Xiangping, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Zhu Danhua, Li Shanyuan and Wu Yongli, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting discussed and decided on the establishment of organizations under the provincial CPPCC committee and discussed and made arrangements for the work of the provincial CPPCC committee for the second quarter of this year. [Text] [JW 70150 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 83]

SHANXI PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE--The first session of the fifth Shanxi provincial CPPCC committee solemnly opened in Taiyuan on the morning of 1 April. It was presided over by executive chairman Wu Guangtang. And Xuehua, delivered an opening speech. Ling Daqi delivered a report entitled: "Create a New Situation in the Work of the CPPCC and Make New Contribution to Shanxi's Socialist Modernization Construction," to 310 committee members and 88 observers present at the meeting. The office of the national examination committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee submitted a written report to the committee members on handling the matters raised since the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Executive chairmen attending today's meeting were Wang Xuejin, Tang Setao, Chen Shunli, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingxin, Wang Dingnan, Tang Minghao, Pan Ruizheng, Yao Dianzhong, Shi Xingsan and Wang Ruisheng. [Text] [SK08100 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 1]

CNO: 4117817

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRC WILL RESPOND IF PROVOCATIONS PERSIST

PM212034 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 19 Apr 83 pp 1, 20

[Siegmond Ginzberg dispatch: "On the Border Between China and Vietnam, Where the Specter of War Is Returning"]

[Excerpts] Kunming [no date given]—"It is possible that you will act again as in 1979? Another bloody 'lesson' for Vietnam?"

"If they stop the provocations we will not deal even one blow, but if they continue we intend to respond." Our interlocutor—a high-level leader of Yunnan, who asked us, however, not to be named--therefore did not rule out an armed intervention in force beyond the borders between China and Vietnam. He pointed out to us that what Beijing stated shortly after the withdrawal of Chinese troops following the 1979 attack remains valid: "If the Vietnamese authorities commit provocations against China, we intend to respond."

In the capital city of this border province--old Yunnanfu, "city of the spring"--there is no sign of military activity, except for a couple of MiG fighters performing maneuvers over the airport. On the border with Burma and Laos the population of this origin are celebrating their New Year's Day. But on the border with Vietnam the situation is tense.

"Since 1979, incidents have never ceased," we were told. Details were given: "In 1982 there were 1,200 incidents in the two border provinces of Yunnan and Guanxi, involving 144 casualties." And this year? They say that they do not yet have complete details concerning the two provinces, but they insist on saying that "the assertion made by the Hanoi foreign minister that the situation has improved (in the first few months of 1983) is not true." And they accuse: "The Vietnamese provocations are continuing."

What about before the 1979 attack, we asked?

"From August 1978 through February 1979 there were about 1,200 incidents, involving 300 dead and wounded."

From time to time the Vietnamese too publish long lists of incidents prompted by the Chinese. "There are troops in battle readiness entrenched on both sides of the border. If they shoot, we respond to their fire."

During the almost 2 hours of conversation, our interlocutors did not mention the Soviet Union once. We did so: How does the border situation here differ from the one in Manchuria, we asked? "It is different. There too there are troops that clash, but they avoid firing. That is not the case here."

Doc: 3525-135

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA MAGAZINE ON LITERATURE WITH MILITARY THEMES

REF ID: A1010 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 3, 1 Mar 83 pp 99-101
[tentative]

[Commentator's article: "Further Emancipate the Mind, Create a New situation in Producing Literary Works on Military Themes"]

[Text:] Recently, the appearance of a group of excellent literary works on military themes, represented by the novel "Wreaths at the Foot of a Mountain," has evoked heated discussions among literary and art workers in the army. As many comrades see it, these literary works have shown a new gratifying trend in literary creation on military themes. These comrades hold that, under this new situation, when our social life is not involved in a comprehensive and systematic reform which is vigorously developing, writers should not stick to outmoded conventions, seeking a way for artistic creation which has little political risk; instead, they should be bold in blazing new trails and dissecting contradictions in our actual lives, accurately describing the positive force and fresh things which push our lives forward, and enthusiastically portraying images of socialist new people in the army.

Undoubtedly, this opinion is correct. This is precisely the important step we should take at present, in order to further emancipate our minds and open up a new phase in our army's literary and artistic creation under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress.

In the previous period, some literary and art workers in our army thought that their scope of creation had become narrower because of criticism of the bourgeois liberalist tendency in the previous 2 years. This idea was reflected in their work. They lacked enthusiasm for themes about the realities in the modernization drive and the current reform; rather, they took an evasive attitude toward those acute and sensitive contradictions and problems in real life. Some other comrades thought that there was no need to make artistic achievements and that it was more important to prevent political mistakes. They did not actively make ideological and artistic exploration but just followed the old ways and copied other people's methods of creation. As a result, they did not create any vivid and lively works. These problems were

derived from a misunderstanding. By opposing the bourgeois liberalist tendency in literary and artistic creation, we mainly mean to oppose those creations which violate the four basic principles, exaggerate the dark side of our society and our army, exhibit and reveal the dark side with an exaggerated social effects and make people feel depressed and despairing. As our writers take a correct standpoint, resolutely break through the shackles of the "leftist" ideology and bravely dissect major contradictions in our social life, we must warmly encourage and support them. Both the army-wide cultural work conference in 1979 and the discussion meeting on literary creation on military themes in 1982 called for writing contradictions and opposing formulistic and generalized creation. In this period, a number of excellent novels and short stories were written, such as "Axe Life on the West Front," "Soldiers in the Recesses of the Jianshan Mountain," "The Last Military Salute," "Hitting the Sky Wolf" and a number of excellent dramas, such as "Forward! Forward!" "A Path Leading to the Top of the Clouds," and "The Diary of Political Instructor Song." All these works not only adhere to the four basic principles, but also profoundly dissect various contradictions in real life within their respective themes. They successively break the shackles of the "leftist" ideology in the field of literary creation and shake off the influence of the old conventions. Their artistic achievements are publicly accepted. The novel "Wreaths at the Foot of a Mountain" represents another new breakthrough under the good situation of literary creation. As Li Cunbao, the author of this novel, said in a note, his artistic insight came directly from Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the forum on drama creation and the spirit of the discussion meeting on literary creation on military themes. This also shows that the criticism of the bourgeois liberalist tendency in the field of literary creation, the advocacy of paying attention to social effects of literary and artistic works and, in particular, the 12th Party Congress' call that literature and art should inspire people with the communist spirit, have powerfully promoted socialist literary and artistic creation rather than shackled its development.

However, this does not mean that the influence of the "leftist" ideology can be underestimated [words indistinct] opinion, great efforts must be made in various fields in order to create a new situation of literary creation concerning military themes. At present, the key point we must stress is to further emancipate our minds and continue to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology. Comrade Yu Qiuli recently pointed out in his report at the 11th CYL National Congress: "It is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of the 'leftist' ideas and, at the same time, to guard against and resist the bourgeois liberalist tendency. We must ensure that the officers and men of the whole army will remain politically uniform with the party central authorities to a high degree, further emancipate their minds, be bold in bringing forth new ideas and fully display their enthusiasm and creativity. This constitutes the ideological and political foundation for creating a new situation in the army's work and promoting our army's modernization and regularization."

...eliminating from the army the influence of the "rightist" ideology with regard to the creation of a new situation in the current situation in the army's work, and artistic work. We should note that, since the formation of the 1st Central Committee, its regular parties, its experience in the field of the army's literary work, has not been properly summed up in a systematic way. The "rightist" ideology have not been thoroughly smashed. We must further eliminate the serious spiritual sickness of the "17 Years," and especially of the "online" work of the army's literary work. We cannot say that the "rightist" ideas struggle as the key link, "giving prominence to the rightist" ideas has been eliminated. Leaders in charge of the army's literary and artistic work should also earnestly eliminate the "rightist" ideology in their minds, adhere to the principle of "serving the people and socialism," implement the principle of "double-flower blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and create better conditions for the writers to use their brains, work freely and boldly. In addition, we must remove all obstacles in the fields of literary criticism, appraisal and other work. Only when people fully realize and eliminate the "rightist" ideology and guard against and resist the "rightist" ideology, can a new situation in literary creation be created.

The "Breath of the Mountains" and other good works are particularly powerful in the influence of the "rightist" ideology. As many readers have pointed out, the authors of these works have tried themselves to overcome the restrictions and fetters and are able to, and are able to, in real life. These authors have great courage and wisdom, solving these contradictions. This also reflects the contradictions in real life and the contradictions in the army, we not only have "courage," but also "wisdom." What we are arguing for is socialist military work, to unite the people to strive for the four modernizations and one will. It is not decline to socialism. The "Breath of the Mountains" precisely reflects this point. A good reader involves the people in our society and in our army, including the people in high-level cadres and the people in the army's political work, discipline, and in the army's livelihood, and in the army's logistics. But after reading the story, people do not feel that it is a story; instead, they are greatly inspired and filled with confidence in our party, our nation and state. The "Breath of the Mountains" creates positive force and energy in the army's work.

...the soldier with the nickname "Beijing" and the ... the great strength that eventually brings ... the men and Su Shuang. In our opinion, the ... the artistic treatment of relations between ... the arrangement of a story's plot, but it also reflects an ... revolutionary realism, that is, to demonstrate ... the story and the inherent splendor of life. Our work ... the creative method used in the novel "Wreaths at the Foot ...", but we should earnestly take the novel as an example for ... principle of revolutionary realism in literary ...

... related to the description of the positive force ... that we should successfully portray new typical examples ... revolutionary army men and, particularly, reformers. The ... in a specific period are mainly reflected in these ... portrayed in literary works. At present, a major ... literature is to continuously create new typical ... revolutionary army men. Since we entered the new ... literature has created a number of typical examples ... represented by Liu Maomei, Zheng Zhitong, Geng Zhi, ... and Lin Kai'ai. But we still need to expand this ... "figure paintings." In particular, we should have more charac- ... reformers and pioneers, which are full of artistic vitality. ... when dealing with the connection and distinction between ... present-day revolutionary army men and those in the past. That ... need to describe the traditional dispositions of ... army men, but should also describe the newly developed intensity ... we should continue to eliminate the influence of ... in portraying characters in our literary works. That is to ... "heroic" heroes or depict them according to a certain ... But we should also guard against another incorrect ... the description of some ideal images of heroes who ... shortcomings. A correct understanding of this question ... whether to write a hero's shortcomings should be subject to the ... theme and the development of the character's dispositions. ... demonstrating major qualities of the character, ... writing his shortcomings or even mistakes, and ... to its personal feelings. This can help us to establish ... typical examples of present-day revolutionary army men.

... grasp and reflect contradictions in the course of ... socialist new people in our army, and to ... the nature of our life, what ... writers resolve at present? Are these questions ... the field of technique? Do writers urgently ... vision in life or need to renew their artistic ... opinion has been achieved over these questions. ... for most writers in the army, their major efforts should

... report rather than the...
... at the Foot of Mount...
... experience in...
... and had not been...
... could not depict all...
... a profound and...
... and...
... and...
... true feelings...
... than Comrade Li...
... lives in the...
... to produce...
... "at the Foot of Mount..." which has...
... millions of readers...
... strength... The major reason...
... from real life...
... into the... of life, Comrade...
... drama creation...
... life, enter the more...
... life, and then, enter a social life...
... which involves man-to-man...
... and enter various struggles and...
... of various people...
... different people...
... the several "writers" represent...
... a writer has indeed gone...
... view these works which only reflect a superficial aspect...
... just present a false picture of life, we must...
... these writers have only gone "shall we" into life. We...
... artistic insight...
... rather, it is based on the thorough...
... derived from this observation...
... the building of artistic insight, of course, needs...
... but more importantly, it depends on writers'...
... and accumulate strength...
... "Breathes at the Foot of Mount..." is...

... that writers in the...
... that more writers...
... are full of artistic...
... people through...
... will appear in the...
... developments will...
... themes, subjects, characters...
... the history...
... portrays new...
... seemingly...
... with great enthusiasm...

... returns with the irresistible turning point. They
... their minds, eliminate the influence of the
... display new trends, new ideas and new figures
... through artistic images of their work, ...
... and men in the army ...
... realize life and be promoters of the army
... and regularized. Only thus can a new situation in the
... military themes be really created.

OPINIONS OF PLA VETERANS CRITICIZED

WU CH'ANG-CHENG (Shanghai Radio in Mandarin to China 1013 MI) - May 22

As early as 1968, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, at a meeting of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, that PLA units should pay attention not only to army building but also to the needs of demobilized cadres and fighters transferred to civilian work in various localities. If no action had been taken to implement this remark, demobilized cadres and fighters, especially military cadres in general, would not have experienced great difficulty in finding employment in the past 2 years. The demobilized cadres transferred to civilian jobs would not have encountered grave hardships in their spiritual and material life.

Contrary to the focus of army rectification at that time was to purge a few cadres of military cadres. Frame-ups, and false and wrong cases were made up under the pretext of the false case of Lin Biao, concentrated in the "Three Support" and "Three Oppose" activities. Then, more than a million commanders and fighters were demobilized, transferred to civilian work or retired within a short time. This caused considerable damage to army building and the revolution. Since then, leaders of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, general departments of the PLA and PLA units have recognized, time and again, the necessity to train skilled personnel to support the needs of the army and local construction, by pointing out that the training of such personnel is a demand of the times and wish of the masses of cadres and fighters. However, such emphasis has been paid after demobilizing over a million commanders and fighters and, therefore, the results have not been satisfactory.

It has seriously affected the modernization of the army. The demobilized cadres and fighters are not concentrating their efforts on mastering modern knowledge and combat skills, but on their employment, transfer to civilian work or transferred to civilian work in the future. The PLA has no interest in their military knowledge and they have no interest in the practical knowledge used in local construction. As a result of the CPC Central Committee's instruction on training skilled personnel for the army and local construction, the results have not been satisfactory.

... technical, armed ...
... skills, not to mention ...
... need that serving a few ...
... than work in the ...

... important to train skilled personnel ...
... it is even more important to make proper
... armymen transferred to ...
... arrangements are made, with ...
... about their future and feel assured ...
... building a modern and regular army.

1. THE NEW REFORM LEADERSHIP STYLE

2. Beijing RENMIN KIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 81 p 4

3. "Leading Comrades of Beijing PLA Units Reform Leadership at 10"

4. Editor's note: "Going Deep into the lower levels, You Will ... This experience of the leading comrades of the ... greatly inspired leading comrade ... all trades. While ... reform tasks, whether leading cadres plunge deeply in meetings ... the masses, is the first important problem in the process of ... Experiences of many units have proven that only by ... the wisdom of the masses and reflecting their ... and ... reform proposal become more practical and the voluntary ... of the broad masses and more practical. [end editor's note]

5. (Long Guozhao and Zhao Su): In carrying out reforms in army ... the Beijing PLA units have gone deep among the masses to ... measures and have given guidance through typical ... success.

6. Last winter and this spring, nine leading comrades, including ... political commissar Fu Guangbi, have respectively gone deep ... units and have conducted special investigations and ... of institution construction, military training, ... science, culture and education, national defense construction ... have held tens of forums at different levels, from ... and regiment to grassroots unit, and ... with a vast number of cadres and soldiers, to discover ... and sum up experience. Comrade Qin Gue has twice gone to ... regiment to investigate, level by level, the implementation of the ... responsibility system on cadres, and has personally helped the regiment ... and promote its experience. He also invited the leading cadres ... to give a report to the leading organ of the Beijing ... the responsibility system has been carried out among various ... departments in the institutions of the Beijing PLA units.

7. Comrades of the Beijing PLA units have adhered to proceeding ... from them old trammels and refrained from ... in conducting investigations and studies on reform.

Deputy commander Wang Yu discovered that quite a few comrades did not pay enough attention to the difference between army service and between the quality of training. He mobilized comrades to draw on their own experiences, make comparisons, and find out the truth. He has made a complete analysis and evaluation of the suggestions of the masses and has raised the level of basic training of the army, thus properly gaining the correct military training in connection with

the masses to conduct investigations and studies not only in the work of the army, but will also promote leadership to further upright their ideological line, and improve their methods. After leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee raised the problem of training talented people and their abilities, some comrades in the institutions of the army thought it is difficult to promptly put forward an effective way. The army had to take more complicated and hard tasks and more advanced science and culture. Deputy Political Commissar Wang Yu of the institution to go deep among grassroots comrades, to find out the best methods to train versatile talents. By arranging their time according to local conditions, the army has organized army-men and civilians jointly building civilized villages, organized cadres and soldiers to help masses to learn professional technology from skilled craftsmen. The army has resolved the contradiction between work and learning, and has established many training courses, repairing, finance and accounting, poultry raising, writing, calligraphy and fine arts, and achieved remarkable results. Wang Yu has systematically summed up the experiences of these two units and introduced them in the army, with the two units belong to, and have taken action in the army in the fields of strengthening the army's science and culture and training talented people for both the army and the masses.

Wang Yu has this year, leading comrades of the Beijing 151 units to go deep among the masses and spread advanced experiences of some comrades. By going deep among the lower levels, and among the masses, only by going deep among the masses and in the masses can we guide reform.

ARMY MODERNIZATION BY SELF-RELIANCE

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Radio in Manchuria to China 1979 GML 1 Apr 73

At the recent meeting on the modernization of our army, the leading members of all branches of arms and services unanimously emphasized the importance of modern military equipment to the strengthening of the fighting capability. In addition, the comrades present pointed out that attempts to rely on imported arms, particularly to buy modern U.S. arms, strengthened our national defense, and caused great harm in the past. The leading members of the military commission, the Ministry of Defense, and various general departments have participated in this meeting. It appears that only by taking a road of self-reliance can we really improve our arms.

Comrade Yang Xuezhong called on the military, scientific and technological commission and the national defense industry department to accelerate the development of the most advanced, high-performance military technical equipment. Mr. Ding, director of the general political department, pointed out the importance of speeding up scientific research, particularly the new science of electronics. Hong Xuezhai, director of the General Logistics Department, emphasized that we should henceforth start production of new-type weapons. In the importance of the modernization of military science and technology, Comrade Yang Dezhi said that what Argentina used during the Falkland Islands war with Britain last year were new-type weapons. An Argentine fully-controlled Argentine low-altitude guided missile was used to hit the British ship [as heard]. At first, Argentina had hopes of a quick victory. But the Imperialist betrayed Argentina and supplied Britain with the latest weapons supplied by U.S. armament companies. As a result, Britain won the war.

The Falkland Islands war was of great significance. It fundamentally changed the military balance in the world. By certain leaders of the military commission, we must not buy foreign guided missiles, British aircraft, U.S. military electronic equipment and West German tanks to strengthen our army.

Comrade Yang Xuezhong said that modern equipment of western nations, particularly that which was produced with imported things, that our country had the ability to produce with our own defense industry. The comrades heard and

... equipment, but that other equipment, however, is most fundamental. That is, the use of the socialist countries, countries of the East, and those from whom we are seeking help to the socialist cause and to the elimination of the world.

China's most serious military power, however, the United States simply does not sell the latest equipment to China, while it has sold a large number of weapons, including, South America and Pakistan.

The Chinese defense department will, in a longer extreme, also be an enemy. In arms and equipment, China is not the most advanced. Even if the United States supplied the latest equipment, which are next to the most advanced, China will not be able to rapidly use them. Under present conditions, it only has one modernized division.

China's 1 percent of China's 1.13 million troops could be a heavy blow in the view of the imperialist view. It is a heavy blow in the view of the imperialist view. It is a heavy blow in the view of the imperialist view. It is a heavy blow in the view of the imperialist view.

ORGANIZING CENTRAL LEADERS' DISTRUST PLA

000000 (Orlando type) Bi Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 12 Apr 53

Since its beginning, the decision made by the central leadership on setting up an armed police force has aroused vigilance and dissatisfaction among PLA leaders. This is because many commanders and fighters hold that some central leaders insist on organizing the people's armed police force primarily because they want to restrict the PLA from performing many of the duties they used to perform. It is not hard to see that certain leaders in the central organs distrust the PLA just as they did in the past; therefore, they deliberately slight the PLA role in the social and political life of our country.

At present, the people's armed police force has taken over more and more duties from the PLA. The PLA used to guard the buildings of party and government organizations, important industrial facilities as well as vital communication lines and did a good job in this respect. Now the armed police force has taken over these guard duties. The reason for relieving the PLA of its guard duties at leading party and government organizations is very simple--the central leaders have a bias against high- and middle-level PLA cadres and distrust some of our army leaders. It is precisely for this reason that, for ulterior motives, they have distorted the truth concerning the October 1961 incident. In fact, the PLA units guarding the leading party and government organizations at that time followed the order of PLA leaders. At one fell swoop, the "gang of four" and their lackeys in the central and local organs. We must realize that it was completely against the interests of the party, the state and the people that the PLA units were relieved of their duties.

At present, some persons distrust the PLA and its leading comrades, particularly the high-level leading cadres. They suspect that the PLA will eventually overthrow present party and government leadership and will one day stage a coup. This suspicion is entirely groundless and is an insult to the PLA commanders and fighters who are boundlessly loyal to the party and people.

A new armed force independent of the PLA has been organized and placed under the public security department, with Zhao Camin, minister of the Ministry of Public Security, as its political commissar. This special mechanized force will be equipped with superior weapons and modern transportation facilities and will be under the direct command of a certain person

...office. This, it is said, is an attempt to ...
...under Wang Jangxing's ... in the past. ...
...is that someone even wants to ... the ...
...disturbance or unrest in the PLA. Is it ...
...version of the Kuomintang military police ...
...but arouse vigilance, ... and ...
...commanders and fighters and cause great harm to the
...unity and to the unity between the party and the army
...the army and the government.

LANZHOU PLA MEETING ON UNIT REGULARIZATION

Reference: Xinhua Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 83

Text: According to SHANXI RIBAO, the Lanzhou PLA Units held a symposium of unit projects in building the units into regularized forces at a certain PLA unit stationed in Shaanxi from 16 to 22 April. A common experience shared and exchanged at the meeting was: In building units into regularized forces, it is essential to establish post responsibility systems. The unit project units have done four items of work in this respect:

1) they have stipulated work contents for cadres at all levels and personnel in all categories in regularization work, and everyone has carried out his duty properly; 2) they have assigned responsibilities in an appropriate way, with one level grasping another; 3) they have launched activities in training the soldiers at their posts, to ensure that personnel of all categories become familiar with and master their work; 4) they have established systems of inspection, examination, reward and penalty, clearly defined duties and impartially handed out rewards and penalties.

Reference: The warehouse launched the work of training the storemen at their posts, 98 percent of them met the demands imposed for accuracy and quality and were praised by higher authority.

Reference: Units Deputy Commander (Liu Guangpu) said at the meeting: Practice has proven that the establishment of post responsibility systems is an effective way of improving work efficiency and guaranteeing the quality of training. He demanded that the units change the past situation of "one man, one cat, one pot", institute strict post responsibility systems and strive to create a new situation in building the units into regularized forces.

Reference: 834

NAME _____ SOLDIER'S ASPIRATIONS, SACRIFICES

Reprinted from KINHUA in English 9/2, GMT 17 Apr 83

Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA correspondent Xing Lei)--"Wreath of the Heroic Soldier," a heroic drama recounting the aspirations and sacrifices of the contemporary Chinese soldier, has become a hit at the moment in Beijing.

people are standing in long lines to buy tickets. The drama, presented by the Young People's Art Theatre, has been playing to packed houses ever since its March 5 Beijing debut.

Based on a prize-winning novella of the same title by Irish writer Liam O'Flaherty, the film's presentation is considered by critics "the most expressive" among the ten stage versions of the same story.

As the drama illustrates, the people's liberation army recruits peasants, and families once suffered and are now recovering with the new rural economic policy, abandoning "left" extremities and instability it also includes -- the students who feel their intellectual faculties are "superior" to that of their peasant comrades, who finally realize their worth. Some of the officers inherit the heroic spirit of the family tradition, although some are weakened by indulgence and the easy life.

Li Shunzhang's story is a tale of two men. Li Shunzhang is a young man who is torn between a sense of duty and honor and a secret desire to be stationed near his love. The unexpected call to battle against the Vietnamese summons him to action. Each character demonstrates his merit under the fire. The call to battle against the Vietnamese awakens Zhao and makes him a real soldier.

Mothers' mothers are portrayed with great understanding. Mother Wu, a reform revolutionary and high ranking official who risked her life to rescue comrades in the early 1940's, now hesitates to give up her son to the country. Mother Liang, a peasant mother who sacrificed two sons in the revolutionary wars, willingly offers the third, and her last, when the country calls. The two finally share their feelings and the mother in high office repeats her reluctance.

...the play is a...
...the play is a...
...the play is a...
...the play is a...

...when sharp dialogue...
...when sharp dialogue...

...the heart and...
...the heart and...
...the heart and...

...the people and...
...the people and...

...that young people are making up an...
...that young people are making up an...
...that young people are making up an...

SECRET, (C) (S) (U) (R) (W) (A) (I) (A)

SECRET, (C) (S) (U) (R) (W) (A) (I) (A) In Mandarin to China 1311 GMF - May 55

The Central Committee has issued to the General Political Department a directive on rectification of the party style, the mass line, the regulations and the reregistration of party members in the army. This directive has caused many serious problems in the army. For example, some of the army units, taking advantage of this directive, have purged party members and cadres to be purged from the army.

It is pointed out that the Nanjing and Shanghai PLA units are still under the influence of the party style, the mass line, the regulations and the reregistration of party members. It is planned to reduce 50 percent of the party members and cadres in these units through the use of fabricated charges against them. Most of them will be those who participated in the "three big" and "two militaries" activities. It is also planned to reduce a large number of cadres in other PLA units for this and other reasons.

The Central Committee has issued to the guidelines of the 11th Party Congress. The Central Committee and the guidelines of other party congresses are the basis of the large-scale purge during the Yanan Rectification Movement. Lists of party members and cadres to be purged are being made in advance. What is the difference between this and the large-scale purge during the Yanan Rectification Movement in 1942?

The Central Committee has pointed out that reducing a large number of party members and cadres will further weaken the already weakened ranks of the party in the army. At the proposal of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the Central Committee and the Party Central Committee adopted new regulations on the admission of commanders and fighters to the party. Since then, the number of party members admitted to the party has decreased considerably. Now more than 10 percent of the members of a company can be party members. In the past, each squad was required to have at least one party member, but now this cannot be done. The number of party members in the army must be brought under strict control. This is an

THE PROBLEM OF DEMOBILIZATION

By [Name] (Mason) (1) (1964) (100) (100)

The demobilization problem is a complex one. It involves the transfer of large numbers of trained personnel to civilian life. This process is often difficult because of the lack of skills and experience in the civilian sector. In the past, this has resulted in high unemployment rates and social problems.

One of the main reasons for this problem is the lack of knowledge of civilian life. Many people who have been in the military for years have no idea how to find a job or how to live on their own. Furthermore, they often lack the necessary skills for many civilian jobs. This is a result of the transfer of mobilized army personnel to the latter. This has created feelings of being out of place in the civilian world.

Another problem is that many army cadres have been transferred to civilian jobs. This has caused a loss of leadership in the military. Many of these cadres have been transferred to government jobs, but they often lack the necessary skills for these positions. This has resulted in a decline in the quality of government service.

The demobilization problem is a serious one. It affects the lives of many people and the stability of the country. The army's relationship with the people is often strained. Many people view the army as a threat to their freedom. This is a result of the army's actions in the past. The army has often been used to suppress the people. This has created a deep distrust of the army. The army's relationship with the government is also strained. The government often views the army as a threat to its power. This has resulted in a lack of support for the army. The army's lack of professional knowledge and skills is another problem. Many army cadres have been transferred to civilian jobs, but they often lack the necessary skills for these positions. This has resulted in a decline in the quality of government service. Finally, many people have been forced to leave their homes and families. This has caused a great deal of suffering. Many people have been killed or injured. This is a tragedy that must be avoided in the future.

It is important to find a way to demobilize tens of thousands of commanders and soldiers. This is a difficult task, but it is one that must be done. If it is not done, the country will be in a state of chaos. The demobilization process must be done in a way that is fair and just. It must also be done in a way that is efficient and effective. This will require a great deal of planning and coordination. It will also require a great deal of resources. The demobilization process is a complex one, but it is one that must be done. It is the only way to ensure the future of the country.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SICHUAN MILITARY, LOCAL INDUSTRY COOPERATE

OW270157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 23 Apr 83

[By Reporter Fan Gui]

[Text] Chengdu, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Military industrial departments in Sichuan Province have made full use of their technical know-how by carrying out over 1,500 items of technical cooperation with local enterprises. By doing so, they have opened new production and business doors for the military industrial enterprises and promoted the development of local industries.

While insuring the fulfillment of their own production and research tasks, the military industrial enterprises in the province crossed the industry's boundary and actively carried out technological transfer to the industrial enterprises in the civilian sector. They successively conducted exchanges of information on production and technology with machinery, coal, electronics, light and textile industrial departments and drew up programs for technological assistance. In Chengdu and Chongqing alone, military industrial enterprises have provided over 1,100 items of technological assistance to local enterprises, through various technological exchange activities.

The technological assistance offered to the civilian sector has rapidly raised the technological level of industrial enterprises. The second light industrial department, which has a large amount of sheepskin, was previously unable to improve its product quality because of a lack of skin sterilization technology. With the help of the military industrial departments and Chongqing's Changjiang Electrical Engineering Plant, it has developed a skin sterilization technology and set up a production line capable of sterilizing 3 million sheepskins a year. Now 98 percent of the skin passes the sterilization standard.

A number of textile, paper-making, tea and cigarette manufacturing enterprises were previously unable to develop their production because of lack of necessary technology and equipment. During the last 2 years, the military industrial departments in Sichuan have helped them develop over 620 sets of light industrial and textile equipment and open up a new phase in production. A number of military industrial enterprises also help local enterprises overcome technical problems by training technical personnel for them and by offering them a technical consulting service. As a result, the enterprises in the civilian sector have made new progress in technological transformation and in developing new products.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOLDIER RESEARCHES ARMY POLITICAL WORK, CITED

HK190339 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by correspondents Chen Gibin [7115 7871 2430] and Wang Shaoxiong [3769 4801 7160]: "Leader of Cooking Squad Xiao Zhaohong Writes 10 Papers on His Research Into Ideological and Political Work in Armed Forces--the Jiangxi Provincial Military District Issues Call on Learning From Him and Changzheng Publishing House Will Publish His Works"]

[Text] Recently, the Jiangxi Provincial Military District Political Department issued a circular, calling on the broad masses of PLA fighters and commanders, as well as militia, to learn from Comrade Xiao Zhaohong, leader of a cooking squad who is determined to carry out reforms and is bold in making innovations and who has become capable through self-study.

Since JIEFANGJUN BAO carried on 16 and 23 March Xiao Zhaohong's letter and his essays entitled "Humble Opinions on the Influence of Cadres' Sentiments on Education" and "Temperamental Makeup and Research of the Method of Education," there have been widespread repercussions among readers both inside and outside the army. The army papers will continue to carry his other eight essays. It is said that the PLA Changzheng Publishing House will also publish a collection of these essays and distribute it within the army.

The 23-year-old Xiao Zhaohong joined the army in 1978 from Fujian's Longhai County. Since 1980, he has subscribed to five journals including ZHENGZHI JIAOYU [POLITICAL EDUCATION] and XINLI XUEBAO [PSYCHOLOGY JOURNAL] with the subsidies he has saved, and has purchased more than 200 books through various channels including mail order. Every day he spends some time on reading the newspapers, and the "philosophy" and "economics" columns in GUANGMING RIBAO have become a must for him. He has compiled two copies of cards for extracts from the journals and papers, and 10 copies of relevant reference materials he has clipped from the papers, and has taken down some 200,000 characters in notes in three copies. Besides this, he has also made an index for all the books and journals he has read. Having given up all other hobbies and amusement, he has studied scientific knowledge in more than 10 fields, including philosophy, psychology, educational science, aesthetics, the science of talented people, ethics, cybernetics and information theory. While trying to acquire a higher theoretical level through reading, he has

also paid great attention to studying the new trend in political and ideological work in the PLA companies, and has written down everything he finds to be interesting. From May last year to January this year, he has written 10 essays in more than 50,000 Chinese characters on his research into the ideological and political work in the army under the new conditions.

Xiao Zhaohong has been working contentedly since he joined the army 5 years ago. He has been transferred to the cooking squad four times, and since he has rendered outstanding service, he has been cited six times.

CSO: 4005/803

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NANCHANG INFANTRY SCHOOL--To step up the training and supply of needed talents for national defense modernization, the Nanchang Infantry School will run full 4-year college courses, beginning this fall. Instructors will be recruited from institutes of higher learning and recruiting in Jiangxi Province already has begun. Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, showing deep concern for, and attaching utmost importance to, this matter, sent Bai Yongchun, Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, and responsible persons of the provincial education bureau to the school to listen to its reports on the preparations for this project. He also expressed support to, and made special arrangements for, recruiting instructors from local universities and colleges. [Text] [OW020959 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 83]

FUZHOU PLA MEETING--The congress of the advanced in building socialist spiritual civilization held by the Logistics Department of the Fuzhou PLA units ended in Fuzhou on 28 February. The meeting began on 22 February. During the session, leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Tian Shixing, Cao Punan, (Chen Jinshan) and (Liu Bo) met with all representatives to the meeting and urged them to add to their achievements, to be bold in making innovations, to do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization in the army units and to join local cadres and people in building socialist spiritual civilization. The meeting noted 13 good examples of advanced units and individuals and commended 43 advanced units and individuals. The meeting also urged all commanders and fighters to actively take part in the second All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities and unfold the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" campaign so as to make greater contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. [Text] [OW011247 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Feb 83]

KMT MILITARY EXPERTS--It has been reported that the United States has sent nearly 500 technical personnel to work in ammunition factories in Taiwan annually in order to reinforce Taiwan's so-called defense capability. In addition, many schools in the United States are also training large numbers of experts in various fields for the Kuomintang army and military industry. [Text] [OW131243 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 9 Apr 83]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HUNAN BANK STOPS LOANS TO LEFTIST FACTORY

HK050240 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 May 83 p 6

["Special dispatch from Beijing": "Changsha Stops Issuing Credits, Takes Economic Sanctions Against Engine Plant"]

[Text] The poisonous influence of leftism is far from being thoroughly eliminated in Hunan and still seriously exists in some units. In a recently revealed case, some leading cadres in the Changsha automobile engine plant caused serious losses to the enterprise because they stuck to ultra-leftist ideology, looked down on technology, and were jealous of talented people. The Changsha branch of the Chinese People's Bank has decided to take economic sanctions against this plant by stopping issuing credits and required the plant to stop its losses within a set time.

This case has drawn attention from the Changsha City CPC Committee and the city government. They have sent a work group to the engine plant to help its internal reorganization.

Because the gasoline engines produced by this plant were of poor quality with high fuel consumption and thus did not sell well, the plant was once on the brink of bankruptcy. In 1980, the Changsha branch of the People's Bank provided credit to support the plant. Engineer Fan Chongwu led a technical group to research and develop a new-type gasoline engine. Technical appraisal proved that the new engine had good properties. Its minimum fuel consumption ratio, maximum power, and maximum torque all reached the advanced level of the same engines produced in China. Its minimum fuel consumption ratio even reached the advanced world level.

According to market demands and the plant's capacity, when this new engine was put into production, the plant would be able to reap 1 million yuan of profits a year. However, some principal leaders of the plant, including the party secretary and plant director, suddenly decided to remove Fan Chongwu from his post as general responsible person in charge of technical work. Because they stuck to leftist ideology, they decided to cut the production plan of the new engines by two-thirds. This resulted in a loss of 120,000 yuan in the first 3 months of this year.

Hunan Province is heavily influenced by the whatever faction. Cases in which intellectuals have been attacked and squeezed out can be found everywhere. Seeing that the newly appointed leaders irrationally removed Fan Chongwu from his position, workers of the engine plant could only keep their resentment to themselves. But the bank noticed the business losses incurred by this plant. It decided to impose a credit sanction on the plant from April onward: The bank stopped providing new loans, increased interest on the credits which had been issued to the plant by 50 percent, and imposed a fine on defaulted payment of due credits. The bank also indicated that if the plant produced the new product according to its original plan, the bank would provide credits according to their agreement; but if the plant did not fulfill the agreement, the bank would not provide any new loans and would withdraw all due loans.

This economic sanction has forced the enterprise to reorganize its leading group and to implement a correct political line. This is still a rare case at present.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

REPORT ON HIJACKING OF AIRCRAFT

HK070357 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Shen Tu Flies to Seoul To Deal With Hijacking Case"]

[Text] Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], has decided today to fly to South Korea at the head of a more than 30-member CAAC work team to deal with the hijacking case, and to arrange for the return of the CAAC aircraft, passengers and crew members.

Due to the fact that this is the first case of a CAAC aircraft being hijacked abroad, people are watching the outcome of this development.

South Korea announced yesterday that it will deal with this hijacking case in accordance with the international conventions against aircraft hijacking. This is a correct stand. South Korea has signed the Hague Convention on aircraft hijacking, and China is also a signatory to this convention. As long as both parties abide by the spirit of this convention, it is expected that this matter can be settled.

The International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has attached great importance to this incident of the hijacking of the CAAC aircraft. On the day of the incident, both the president and the secretary general of the ICAO sent telegrams to the South Korean authorities expressing grave concern over the matter, and they also expressed confidence that South Korea will punish the criminals hijacking the aircraft in accordance with the resolution of the ICAO assembly and the Hague Convention on aircraft hijacking. It is obvious that the manner in which South Korea handles this matter will be closely watched by the more than 100 countries and areas which signed the Hague Convention.

The thugs who hijacked the aircraft during flight have committed an extremely vicious major crime. Proceeding from selfish criminal motive, they have used the overwhelming majority of passengers as hostages. Many of the thugs are desperadoes who used the lives and property of other people for a last desperate gamble. They had no scruples about

causing the destruction of the aircraft, or the even more serious tragedy of the crash of the aircraft. This is a most despicable action. If the thugs hijacking the aircraft are not punished according to law, there will be no peace for the world aviation.

The "Hague Convention" was established in 1970, and its formal name is the "Convention Regarding the Prevention of Illegal Aircraft Hijacking." It stipulates that the use of force, threat of force or other forms of threat to unlawfully hijack, or attempt to hijack, an aircraft in flight will constitute a crime, and must be severely punished by all signatory countries. In the following year, the "Montreal Convention" was also signed. This made similar provisions aimed at such unlawful actions as causing damage to aircraft and airport installations, and endangering the safety of civil aviation. In addition to the earliest antihijacking "Tokyo Convention" worked out in 1963, there are a total of three international conventions against hijacking and jeopardizing civil aviation.

The hijackers of this CAAC aircraft made light of the lives of the more than 100 passengers on the aircraft, forced their way into the cockpit, fired eight shots, injured two crew members and forced the aircraft to change course. Their criminal behavior is very obvious. Any reason or political excuse cannot cover up their serious crime.

Since the joining of relevant international conventions by various countries, hijacking has definitely been restrained. Due to the fact that the civil aviation industry developed rather late in China, we still do not have enough experience and equipment, and consequently were caught off guard by a handful of criminal elements inside the country. However, as long as all parties cooperate, strictly abide by the international civil aviation conventions and jointly adopt strict measures, the hijacking of aircrafts can be prevented.

There is only one method to stop hijacking, and that is, there must be no pardon for the thugs carrying out the heartless crime of hijacking.

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